

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION CO-OPERATION



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SEPTEMBER 30, 1914

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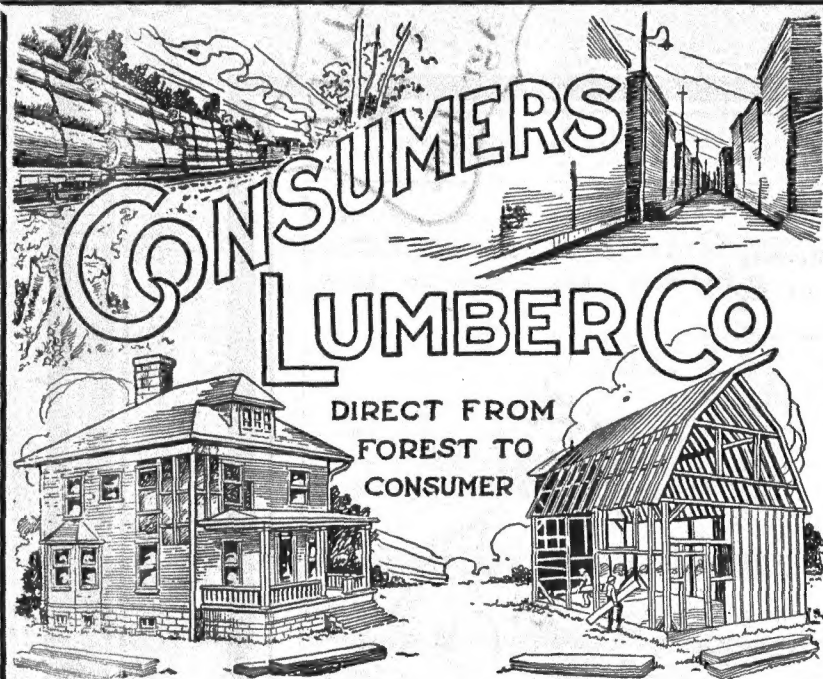
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# The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
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Associate Editor

PUBLISHED under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta. Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter. The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; three years, \$2.00, in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 per year in advance. Single copies 5 cents. Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for currency sent loosely in a letter.

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The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

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The Grain Growers' Grain Company Ltd.  
Winnipeg :: Man.



# Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, Culross, Man., to whom all communications for this page should be sent

## WHAT DO YOU THINK?

At a meeting of the Canadian Credit Men's Association, held in Winnipeg recently, Vere Brown, superintendent of the Bank of Commerce and chairman of the sub-section of the Bankers' Association, is reported to have said that "the fact must be driven home that the prosperity the West had enjoyed arose from and was mainly based on the fertility of our lands." He stated that "we had had an immense amount of bad farming here in Western Canada, a good deal of medium work and a minimum of high class farming." "What we need is a Kitchener of agriculture to select his own staff and direct the energies of our army of the soil."

When will the men who are responsible for placing on agriculture in Canada an economic burden that drove thousands of men off the land and bled farmers of their resources to such an extent that many of them cannot farm as well as they know how, cease to give advice and take some measures to make the production of foodstuffs in Canada a profitable business?

Many intelligent men think we need a Kitchener of finance to make money available for food production more than a Kitchener of agriculture to teach better farming.

Heaven knows we have enough people in Canada now who presume to teach farmers how to farm.

## PROPOSED RELIEF FUND

At a meeting of the executive of the Ninga Association, held Wednesday evening, September 9, the matter of the Manitoba Association, as a whole, raising a relief fund, to be placed as decided on, was discussed. One man thought a sack of flour, or its equivalent in cash, should be given by every member. I might say I am not in favor of any fixed amount, but surely there are cases where a dozen sacks of flour would not be too much. Our thought is that something tangible on the part of the Grain Growers' Association would place us in a true light. For surely there are few, if any, in our ranks but are in real sympathy with Britain in this forced war. And yet we are quoted in some sections as being un-British, particularly in connection with that resolution passed at last convention. Every town and hamlet is having its meeting and trying to do something. Almost every farmer will be canvassed to swell their lists. It will be given under the name of the town. Meanwhile, the Grain Growers' Association is misrepresented. We want to be advised, and to be in full accord with the mind of the Central.

If approved of, let us know promptly and we will get busy. I would not think it too much to expect from \$300 to \$1000 from each local. When the cause is worthy and a responsibility, we should face it honestly. If such outrages as were enacted in Belgium can go unpunished, who would be safe?

GEO. LOVE, Sec.

Note—What have other branches of our Association to say in reference to the above suggestion from Ninga? Let us know.

## SHORT OUT-TURNS AT TERMINALS

The perennial complaint of short out-turns at Fort William and Port Arthur is with us this year the same as in former years. These complaints continue to come from shippers of grain from interior elevators and from loading platforms alike, notwithstanding the activity of the Grain Commission in an attempt to remedy the matter and find a solution of the difficulty.

Operators of elevators in the country complain bitterly of the losses they sustain in shortages on grain shipped to the lake front and weighed into the terminal elevators. The question was threshed out at a conference held in Winnipeg between the Grain Commission and representatives of the grain trade, August 31. At this meeting Dr. Magill, chairman of the Commission, stated emphatically that nowhere in America is there a better system of weighing grain at terminal elevators than that now obtaining at Fort William and Port Arthur. He had no hesitation in placing the cause of shortages on defective weighing of

grain into cars and leakages in transit thru loading into leaky cars or negligence in cooping cars properly when the grain is loaded.

When asked the direct question as to why, in view of that statement, the Commission did not take steps to have grain properly weighed in the interior as well as at the terminal elevators, he replied that they had no authority to inspect scales, that the Weights and Measures Act was administered by and under the control of the Inland Revenue Department, and that the Commission being appointed under the authority of the Department of Trade and Commerce, they could not exercise any supervision or exercise any power over the scales used in weighing grain. The power of inspecting and controlling the scales used in the terminal elevators has been granted them by special arrangement with the Inland Revenue Department, but that department refused to extend that jurisdiction any further.

The elevator companies have, in recent

years, made a practise of deducting one per cent. shrinkage in addition to the usual dockage to protect themselves against short out-turns at the terminals.

An application was made to the Commission to have this practise of the trade which was not authorized in the past made a standing rule of the Commission. The probability is that this will be granted. There does not seem to be a disposition on the part of grain dealers to unduly press the transportation companies for compensation for losses of grain in transit. Few grain companies like to get into a quarrel with the railway companies. They find it much easier to pass their losses over to the farmer and make him put it up, with that end in view they resort to the device of compelling their operator to give a bond guaranteeing full weight in his elevator at the end of the season.

It is somewhat of an anomaly that weights and measures, which have to do with trade and commerce, should be placed under the jurisdiction of a department of the government which has nothing to do with trade and commerce. One can hardly conceive of any good reason why the administration of the Weights and Measures Act should be intrusted to the Inland Revenue Department and not to the department to which it naturally belongs. If the government would transfer the administration of the Weights

and Measures Act to the Department of Trade and Commerce, the supervision and inspection of all scales having to do with the weighing of grain between the farm and sea-board would automatically come under the jurisdiction of the Canadian Grain Commission. From the activity they displayed within the last twelve months in perfecting the weighing system in the terminal elevators, there is every reason to believe that they would exercise a like activity in looking after the scales at country points.

The government terminal elevator at Port Arthur is under the same cloud as other terminals regarding short out-turns and it is reasonable to suppose that the Commission should be anxious, if for no other reason than to protect the reputation of their own terminal, to see to it that scales used to weigh grain shipped to terminals would be properly inspected and kept in good condition and that the transport companies would be compelled to make up shortages caused in transit by defective equipment, if they were vested with the power to do so.

These questions should be taken up actively by the Grain Growers' associations as soon as they are thru with harvest so that the matter can be brought before Parliament at the approaching session and presented to the government in some concrete form before the next session of Parliament.

NO  
ROAD  
TOO  
LONG

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WINNIPEG CANADA



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TRAIL  
TOO  
ROUGH





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 Fourth, Rice Sheppard, Strathcona.  
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 Sec.-Treas.—P. P. Woodbridge - Calgary

### FINANCING AT VICTORIA

Another very interesting report has been sent in by E. A. Fisher-Smith, Secretary of Victoria Union, No. 500. This report is well worth reading carefully, particularly in regard to the way in which this union overcame the difficulty of financing their carload lot purchasing ideas. Mr. Fisher-Smith says:

"I have not reported sooner, having nothing of importance to report. We have recently disposed of one car of binder twine, co-operating with the Partidge Hills Union, 36,400 lbs. in all. This twine cost the members \$10.80 per 100 lbs. cash, or \$11.30 per 100 lbs. where notes were given. The agent in town handling the same twine charged \$13 cash, and \$14 on time. A great many settlers in our district desirous of purchasing by the carload were unable to do so on account of the fact that ready money was scarce and purchasing in carlots meant cash on delivery. After this matter had been thoroughly discussed by the board of management, the bankers were interviewed with the idea of having them carry notes for three months, notes to be from members of the U. F. A. only. One bank refused to have anything to do with the proposition, but another bank was found willing to help out by accepting members' notes at 90 days, backed by the board of directors of the local. The bank also insisted on, to cover possible losses, an extra charge of 50 cents for every 100 lbs. of goods sold, to be charged to all members purchasing on note. This extra 50 cents is the property of the union, in addition to an extra 5 cents per 100 lbs. charged on all cash purchases to cover the cost of the handling."

It would be interesting to follow the work of this union and see how the note business works out. This particular bank seems worthy of commendation for the part that they have played in the work. Not only have they helped the union financially, but at the same time, in insisting that the union make some provision for possible loss, they have helped the union to protect itself against possible default on the part of its members. The only question that occurs to me is as to whether even now the margin is large enough, to be absolutely safe; but with the proper spirit of co-operation existing between the members of the union, the interest of each one in seeing that the honor and integrity of the U. F. A. is maintained, should see the union safely thru the proposition. The secretary, in congratulating us on having secured a full page in The Guide

## EGGS

We are buyers of New Laid Eggs, having a large outlet through the best trade in Winnipeg. Cases furnished. Correspondence solicited.

**Matthews Blackwell Ltd.**  
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## Cold Storage Accommodation

for all Farm Products. Special Rooms with proper temperatures for meats and butter, also room fitted with Cold Blast System for Egg Storage.

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We pay Highest Cash Prices for all kinds of CREAM, and pay Express Charges also. Write at once.

**MANITOBA CREAMERY CO. Ltd.**  
 509 William Ave., Winnipeg

# Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent

which will give the locals more room to explain their system of working, appends a remark which is worth noting, as it covers the situation very thoroughly. The remark is: "That is, providing they (the secretaries) will only write and tell you about it instead of storing it in their own minute books."

### A FLOURISHING YOUNGSTER

One of the most flourishing unions formed this year is Poplar Dale Union, No. 595, organized February 14 last. The union started out with twenty-four fully paid up members and up till the end of June have increased that number by twenty-six additional. Recently we have not had any correspondence with this union, but this will probably be remedied as soon as the busy season is over.

### A COSMOPOLITAN UNION

S. W. Howlett, of Trochu, took charge of a meeting resulting in the organization of Johnson Union, No. 594, with fifteen members. Four additional members have been added since. It was claimed that there was a very mixed population in this part of the country, which makes it somewhat difficult to hold the organization together.

### AT STONY PLAIN

Albert Kuhl took charge of a meeting in the Stony Plain district, which resulted in the organization of union No. 593, with eighteen farmers signing the roll, sixteen of whom paid in the regular membership fee. N. C. Matzen was elected secretary and has since forwarded dues for nineteen additional members. This union will also doubtless be continuing the regular meetings this fall.

### A PROMISING UNION

Magnolia Union, No. 542, started with thirteen fully paid up members. Meetings were called for the second Saturday of each month. H. G. James was in charge of the meeting. Correspondence with the secretary has been regular and things promise well for the coming winter.

### A MESSAGE TO OUR UNIONS

By request I am publishing on this page a letter which is usually sent to newly organized locals, but the message applies to all.

P. P. W.

Of all our grievances there are very few of which we cannot be relieved if we unite our own efforts with those of our fellow men. The only really successful kind of help is self-help. When a local union makes the first start, it is taken for granted that among its membership can be found the brightest and most progressive individuals in the district. And generally the most active and energetic men available are chosen for the first set of officers. At the first the chief effort should be devoted to increasing the membership, and just here it is well to remember that ten earnest, active, hopeful men can accomplish more than a thousand indifferent ones.

It must also be remembered that history shows that a country's greatest work is not done by the masses, but by the comparatively few. We must keep the growth of our membership constantly before us; but we must not be discouraged because it is slower than we wish or expected. One of the most important things to secure is a permanent place of meeting and then appoint a regular time, easily remembered. Take, for instance, the second Saturday in each month at a regular hour. Nothing will ruin a local so quickly as uncertainty in regard to time or place. The officers should encourage each member to take part in the discussion of local affairs and all business.

It is very important that each local, and particularly the new ones, should keep up a regular correspondence with the Central Office. It is also important that every member possible should subscribe to the Grain Growers' Guide, the official paper of the United Farmers of Alberta. This paper is published each week and contains, besides official and

market reports, much information valuable to the progressive farmer. Subscriptions are best sent in by the local secretary, who will receive money with names and addresses and will forward same to the office at Winnipeg. Newly appointed secretaries should notify the Circulation Manager, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and obtain the agency for their particular district.

Any local union may have within its membership men of various nationalities, different in religion and politics, but they must all learn to lay aside these differences and remember that they are all farmers and must discuss questions from the farmer's standpoint. A little observation will show us that professional men and business men seldom allow these differences to interfere with their business organization.

Remember there are some jobs one horse alone can do. Others, no one horse outfit can accomplish. For these jobs you teach your horses to all pull together and the work is made easy. Not one of you will try to plow with one horse if two or more are available. You expect your horses to co-operate in the work you ask them to do and generally they have sense enough to do it. Apply that principle to your own difficulties and you will not regret it. Your fellow farmers in New Zealand tried it with the result that today the New Zealand farmer gets more for his butter and eggs than you do and can afford to sell them in Calgary at the same price or less than yours are sold. The same applies to other countries and other lines of produce. What others have done you can do.

There is no part of the secretary's work which will result in more good to the whole cause than the sending of a monthly report to the general secretary at Calgary. Individual responsibility should be impressed on each member, and each member should understand that he is just as essential to his union as his possibly more able neighbor. Each has his place to fill and must fill it or the whole will suffer. The union is your union; its credit is your credit; the business done is your business. See to it that your union is kept going, that every detail is properly attended to and in the near future when your business has developed like that of the farmers in other countries, you will reap the reward that others lose because they have been slack in their methods and have not prepared to assume their full responsibility in the development of their own business.

### COWLEY MONTHLY BULLETIN

The following is an extract from the September number of the regular monthly bulletin of that live union, Cowley, No. 106. So far none of our unions seem to have made any attempt to imitate this part of the work of the Cowley local union. The article quoted below will, however, tend to explain the great success which has attended the work of this union, and will also help to show the quality there is to be found as well as the quantity. The bulletin reads:

Some helpful suggestions for putting new life in Association—The season has now arrived when our local union should begin preparing for the winter's work of seeding and harvesting. The intelligent farmers have learned that unless they organize and get together in the winter months for self protection, their labors during summer will bring small reward. At the last regular meeting it was decided that the board of directors should arrange a program of subjects which will be dealt with during the winter months. Farming is the only important industry in Canada today which is not properly organized for self protection. This lack of organization and material sympathy and support is the reason why agriculture is not flourishing as it ought. The fault lies chiefly with the farmers themselves, because when their eyes are opened, as they have been during the past eighteen months, many are not willing to raise a hand to help improve their own conditions. We trust that every member of 106 will be alive and help the committee and board, with a whole-hearted spirit. The co-operative buying has

### District Directors:

Victoria—P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; Edmonton—F. C. Clare, North Edmonton; Strathcona—W. G. Vicary, Strome; Red Deer—D. Buckingham, Stettler; Calgary—H. W. Wood, Strathmore; Macleod—J. Quinsey, Noble; Medicine Hat—W. D. Trego, Gleichen.

proven a splendid means of bringing farmers together; in so doing they have saved themselves hard cash in purchasing the necessities of life. There are many things which can be remedied by farmers themselves, if we will get together and take united action, but it cannot be done if we refuse to join hands and continue to find fault with our own organization. The only way to make the union a success is to get on the inside and push instead of standing on the outside and knocking. It is up to every farmer in the union, who believes in a square deal, to get busy right away and see that our local is galvanized into life and strength and getting at the winter's work in earnest. There are a few interesting problems which could be taken up this winter by committees, which would give life and interest to everyone; that is to adopt a policy of making the consideration of the farmers' welfare the first objective point; get the agricultural and livestock departments of the Provincial and Dominion governments, also the superintendents of experimental farms to come to Cowley and give us papers on such subjects as: "How Can I Increase my Grain Yield Per Acre?" "Care of Livestock," and many other questions which confront the farmer. Knowledge regarding the best methods that are in existence of growing crops and feeding animals should be obtained and widely circulated, and we should be encouraged to produce the maximum. The departments are doing good work and we can, as an organization, give valuable assistance besides helping the work to our own advantage. It is a well known and accepted fact that if the information, now known and thoroughly understood by men in our agricultural colleges, could become the common practice of every farmer, it would revolutionize the farmer and the production of his crops.

Let us give our hearty support to all efforts put forth in bringing agricultural knowledge into the district. We might also get one of our local members to give us a paper occasionally. It has also been suggested that a committee be appointed to see if something cannot be done to keep our young people interested. Why not try a brass band? I am sure there is sufficient talent to form an up-to-date band in a very short time if the instruments could be procured. A library might be formed, which would be a great help to our Association. These are only a few things, which could be worked by a committee, outside of the board, and it would help to keep the union active.

### REPORT FROM LITTLE GEM

The following is in from S. F. Daley, Little Gem:

No doubt you will think reports are coming slowly from this union, however we have all been so busy and our meetings so far apart that there is little to report. We are holding our own and laying low for better times. We added four new members at our last meeting, which we held directly after our picnic on July 17. The picnic was successful enough, altho we just about broke even. Now that we have had some experience, I am sure we can go ahead next year and make money, for we sure get the crowds. I am sending you by registered mail \$2.00, being dues for the four members lately joined. We are now twenty-five strong, having had nine members transferred from other unions since we organized.

### DEER CREEK VALLEY

The last regular meeting of Deer Creek Valley Union, No. 650, was held the second Friday in September. It being a stormy night, the attendance was not very large. The secretary was instructed to write for information with regard to cattle for winter purposes. It was decided to ask the government for a bounty on coyotes. Arrangements were also made for an entertainment at the next meeting, and a petition is to be circulated for a telephone line in the district at some future date. One of our members is building a barn and it was decided to hold a "log raising" by the union members.



# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 30th, 1914

## OUR TRADE RE-ADJUSTMENT

Almost immediately upon the outbreak of the war the commercial shipping of Germany and Austria was driven from the seas by the British and French fleets, and the foreign commerce of both these nations has been completely severed. In addition to this an immense number of Belgian factories have been destroyed and many others closed on account of the war, and the same applies to the war zone in Northern France. This disruption of trade will cause enormous losses to the countries in the war zone, as well as to countries that may have no part in the war whatever. The magnitude of the calamity caused by the war is beyond estimate and is felt in every corner of the world. As a result of the war every commercial nation is compelled to re-adjust its business, and that re-adjustment will be accompanied by heavy losses for some and great opportunities for others. Those countries to whom Austria and Germany had been shipping manufactured goods must now secure them elsewhere, and this affords a great opportunity to our Canadian manufacturers who are in a position to produce the goods formerly provided by these two European countries. We are glad to note that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, as well as the Dominion Government and the press of Canada generally, is alive to this situation and is endeavoring to take advantage of it to the utmost. Canadian goods in the present crisis can undoubtedly be introduced into many new markets, and it will depend upon the energy and enterprise of our manufacturers to hold these markets when German and Austrian commerce is released by the close of the war. It should not be forgotten that as soon as the war is over German and Austrian shipping will be released and these countries will make unprecedented efforts to recover their trade. They will be successful at least in renewing the trade in products which they are naturally suited to produce, because in those lines their cost of production will be lower than that of their competitors. For this reason it would be folly for us to attempt to establish in Canada industries not suited to our conditions in order to capture this temporarily suspended trade of Germany and Austria, as it would only prove to be an additional economic burden upon our people. It should also be remembered that free trade, or at least free imports, would allow our manufacturers to decrease their cost of production and this would provide them with an essential quality in their goods for a successful export business.

Aside from the matter of foreign trade, however, we have a great industrial problem at home. Many of our manufacturers were exporting to Germany and Austria and have lost this trade entirely, while the demand from Great Britain, France, Belgium and Russia will be of course greatly reduced. This forces upon our manufacturers who are thus affected the necessity of a re-adjustment to meet the new conditions and it will undoubtedly mean a severe handicap in some cases. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is officially urging its members not to take advantage of the war to increase prices of the necessities of life and thus turn a national calamity into personal gain. The Association is also urging its members to keep their factories in operation at full time if possible, and if not on part time, even the profits may be somewhat reduced. This action on the part of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is not only sound patriotism, but it is sound business also.

Another phase of the campaign now being prosecuted vigorously by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, as well as by the press

of Canada generally, is to encourage Canadian consumers to buy Canadian made goods. This also is a sound business policy, as in all of our Canadian cities we now have a large number of unemployed who must be maintained by charity, which is not only humiliating to the recipient, but a dark blot upon the nation as well. It is far cheaper from the standpoint of dollars and cents, and immeasurably better morally, to set the unemployed at work producing something we need than it is to have them supported by charity. For this reason, in this time of national crisis, it is advisable for the Canadian people generally to give a preference to Canadian made goods where prices and quality are equal. If this policy were adopted in every Canadian home for the next few months it would set the wheels of Canadian industry humming and greatly relieve the problem of unemployment in our cities. The manufacturers have declared their purpose of keeping their factories in operation even at reduced profits and it is the patriotic duty of the Canadian public to assist them by their patronage. Our manufacturers, however, on their part must meet this patriotic action on the part of the consumers by maintaining the quality of their output and keeping their prices as low as possible.

We have always seriously disagreed with the Canadian Manufacturers' Association on the matter of the protective tariff and we believe that if Canadian industries had been adjusted to a free trade basis they would have felt the shock of the war much less than they have. However, the crisis is upon us and we must meet it as best we can. Necessity demands prompt action which can only be given thru increased patronage of home made goods by our own consumers. If this should be accompanied by tariff reduction it would decrease the cost of production in our Canadian factories and enable them to hold the Canadian market against all comers by providing goods of a quality and at a price which would defy competition. If on the other hand the present situation is seized upon by the manufacturers—a proposition which they entirely disclaim—to secure additional tariff favors for their own personal benefit at the expense of the Canadian public, it will most certainly be followed by reprisals on the part of the consumers. We shall hope that the Canadian public support the Canadian manufacturers in the present crisis and that the manufacturers themselves will not turn this opportunity to private gain.

Another phase of the question which must be recognized is that by patronizing Canadian industry we shall to a great extent decrease our imports of manufactured goods which will mean decreased customs revenues for the Dominion Government. These revenues have already fallen off by a total of \$20,000,000 in the past year and the Dominion Government must seek new sources of revenue. If the Canadian public patronizes Canadian industries, as they are advised to do, custom revenues will fall far below the amount actually required to defray the expenses of running our national government. Probably after all this is not an unmixed evil for the reason that it will force the Finance Minister to seek new revenues and may possibly induce him to draw upon the great resources of our land values which were intended by nature to produce these revenues. It is also possible that the Finance Minister may deem it wise to impose an income tax as has been done in Great Britain and South Africa and some of the European countries. If the Finance Minister should be compelled to tap both of these sources of revenue it would be found so agreeable to the public and so easy and certain to collect that the policy of raising revenues

by means of the tariff would be seen to be not only unsafe but inequitable as well.

## THE NEW FREIGHT RATES

The new freight rates ordered by the Railway Commission as a result of the Western Freight Rates Enquiry, are now in force and the principal changes are shown in a table which appears on another page of this issue. It will be observed that considerable reductions have been made in the rates to all four Western provinces. Manitoba gains the least, but that is because the old rates to Manitoba points were, in proportion, lower than to the provinces further West. The new rates will affect considerable savings for the farmers of the West, for besides paying freight indirectly on a great many things which they buy locally, they are today, thru their various co-operative agencies, paying large sums to the railways themselves. Apples from the East and West, flour, sugar, coal and indeed almost if not all the goods which the co-operative grain growers are buying thru their organizations will cost less because of these new freight rates. This success should be a great encouragement to the farmers of the West to continue their work of organization, education and agitation. The inquiry which resulted in these reductions was the first real investigation of railway freight tariffs ever made in Canada. The investigation was, of course, strongly resented by the railway companies, who appeared to do everything in their power to prevent the real truth from being known, but public opinion was so strong that the investigation had to be held and a measure of relief had to be given. In forming and expressing public opinion, the Grain Growers' Associations and the United Farmers of Alberta did their part, along with the boards of trade and other bodies, and the organized farmers, therefore, have a right to feel that they have again helped to accomplish something that is for the benefit of the people as a whole. The Railway Commission, and particularly the Chairman, H. L. Drayton, K.C., is deserving of the thanks of the West for the measure of relief which has been given, but warning should also be given that the farmers will not be satisfied until Western rates are reduced to the level of those in force in the East.

## THIS YEAR'S LESSON

One of the most important and at the same time one of the least understood operations essential to successful farm management in the West is correct soil tillage, with the object in view of moisture conservation. Plants to complete their development must have access to a certain amount of moisture during their growing season, because all the food which they obtain from the soil is taken and dissolved in water. In ordinary years enough water is obtained in the form of rain, which, united with that stored up naturally thru the winter and spring in the ground, is sufficient to furnish enough food for plant growth. But there are times, such as the summer just ended, when less rain than usual is obtained, and because there was not enough water in the soil to supply as many plants as usual with food material some died and the remainder, not being able to reach complete development, gave as a result a light, thin crop. Repeatedly farmers have been urged to put more cultivation upon the soil, but as long as the number of acres in crop was the factor upon which a man's prosperity was gauged cultivation was bound to take second place. One of the most remarkable and pleasing features, if a partial crop failure owing to drought can, from any standpoint, be reckoned



as pleasant, of the all grain farmers' experience during the past summer has been to bring home more forcibly than in any other way possible, namely by way of the pocket, that hap-hazard cultivation does not pay in the long run and that thorough cultivation will produce a paying crop under almost any circumstances. All districts have not been affected by drought, but the feature in all those that have been so visited is that one or perhaps more farms on which the principles of moisture conservation have been properly attended to have returned yields well above the general average, while those handled in the ordinary way have, in many cases, scarcely grown enough grain to return the seed. This fact can scarcely be overlooked and no doubt much more summer-fallowing will be included in the farmers' program for next year's work, but an even more important consideration just now is the preparation of land for next year's crop. The harvest in the drought affected areas is practically over, the stooks have been collected and threshed and the stubble is bare in readiness for the plow. Remembering that moisture in the fertile prairie country is the deciding factor between comfort on the one hand and inability to meet one's liabilities on the other, every wide awake farmer will do all in his power to insure, in so far as is possible, a reasonable crop next year. To do this the ground must be put in as receptive a condition to the rain and snow as is possible. In a few districts the ground is so hard and dry in the fall that it is quite impossible to work it down into the fine condition which is necessary for proper water holding capacity, and in some districts the grain should have been cut to leave as much stubble as possible, so that a large amount of the snow which falls will be kept by it to be melted in the spring and taken up by the soil. But in the majority of the districts thruout the West fall plowing can be practiced

to decided advantage, and it is the duty of farmers to themselves, and more than ever at this time to their country, to make certain, in so far as they are physically able, that the crop next year be made as sure as possible. It will be easily recognized that land which has been turned over recently to a depth of say four to five inches will be in a more receptive condition, that is, will act more like a sponge in holding any rain or snow which falls, than will stubble land which has been baked hard on the surface by the hot summer sun. It is plain, too, that any moisture thus held will start a great many weeds growing, which plowing and subsequent harrowing have covered with soil and most of these will be winter killed. Again plowing will expose more of the soil to the action of frost, wind, snow and rain, all of which tend to put it in a finer condition and make more of the plant foods contained by the soil available to growing plants. Accordingly, wherever possible, it is the farmers' duty both to himself and to the nation to thoroughly prepare his land this fall in readiness for next year's crop.

There is practically no war news. The Austrian forces have suffered severe defeats at the hands of the Russians and the Russian armies are now in both Austria and Germany forcing their way towards the capitals. On the western side the German armies have been forced backward, but are still on French territory fighting fiercely to maintain their ground against the French and British. There have been no naval engagements, but three British cruisers have been sunk by German submarines. Tho practically no news is coming from the front it is certain that the German forces are being held in check and even pressed backward to their own territory. The allies cannot cease in safety until they have conquered and that means a long and deadly struggle against the greatest military forces

the world has ever seen. In the meantime business is resuming normal conditions and the allies have settled down to their work in sober earnest.

Never before have apples been so cheap in Western Canada as at present. There are good crops in British Columbia, Ontario and Nova Scotia and large quantities are coming from each province. These low prices will be a blessing to the consumers on the prairies, but in most cases they have already fallen below where there is a margin of profit for the producer. This situation is largely due to the war as the British market is not taking nearly so many apples and the German market is closed. Except under abnormal conditions we shall not have such cheap apples in the West again for some years.

We shall be glad to have our readers advise us of any cases where loan companies are demanding higher rates of interest for renewing mortgages that have matured. We will keep names private if requested.

The best method by which farmers can economize in the purchase of their supplies is to co-operate with their neighbors and secure the advantage of lower prices on large orders.

Those mortgage companies who are charging higher rates of interest for renewals are simply unscrupulous sharks who are taking advantage of war conditions to fill their own pockets.

To keep our own internal business in successful operation and our people employed is one of the problems that must not be neglected.



**THE FINANCE MINISTER SHOULD FISH IN THE MAIN STREAM**

NOTE.—The Customs-Tariff last year, altho imposing a heavy burden upon the people in increased prices, produced a revenue of less than \$110,000,000. The unimproved land values of Canada, which have been created by the people as a whole, are now estimated at \$8,000,000,000. A tax of 2% on land values would produce \$160,000,000 a year, increasing as population and land values increased.



# The Way of His Fathers

By Alice Garland Steele

The old doctor sat forward in his buggy with the look of one who was running a race. And yet there was no hurry; he had half an hour to catch the four-o'clock train, and the station was only ten minutes away. Magog ambled peacefully along the village street; he knew by the way the doctor held the reins that this was not a hurry call, so he took his time. And yet the doctor was galloping, in long mental strides—living over again, in a sort of rapid-transit fashion, the events of his son's life; for his son—his college-bred son—was coming home to stay!

His father saw him again, a little duffer, playing about the old white house, catching sunshine on the bare walls, building cars with the grave medical works in the well-worn library, poking away the dust from attic rafters on some voyage of childish discovery. Even then Bently had been "up and doing" always going somewhere. His life had been a reaching out and beyond wonderful to the doctor, who never saw a longer vista than the arching elms on Main street; who never drove beyond Long Hollow Farm, where his district ended and Dr. Baker's began; who lived thru the years as he did thru the four seasons, unconscious that the summer of youth had given place to the winter of age.

Bently had been different. Had the doctor been called upon to define progression, he would have said proudly, "My son!" But he had always known it would stop in time; that the tumult and passion of youth would settle down at last to the green pastures in which the doctor had browsed for so many years; that the wanderlust would lead him in the end to the safe portals of home. So when as a child he had cried for the moon, his parents did their best; and a little later, when it had been "give me college," they had stretched the country purse and let him go.

They had been lonely years, but now they were over, and he was coming back to tread the way of his fathers. He had taken the medical course, and would stand henceforth by the old doctor's side, to deal out pills and powders; and in time he would come to that benign fatherhood which is every country doctor's heritage—the right to lecture and scold and teach and lead and make glad the whole countryside!

Magog drew up at the station, and the doctor fetched about with a start. Then he got out and walked nervously up and down the platform, listening for the shrill whistle. The ticket-agent came over with the privilege of old acquaintanceship.

"Waiting for the train, doc? She's a bit late."

The doctor nodded.

"Yes, I expect my son home to-day."

"Well, now, that's nice! But I suppose he'll be off again soon?"

"Off again? I guess not! It's for good, this time, Perkins—for good!"

The doctor spoke with excitement, for he hated the suggestion of more wandering. The ticket-agent, conscious that he had blundered, took off his cap and examined its worn patent-leather peak; then he blew his nose with a red handkerchief.

"That's nice for you and the missis. What's he going to do—set up store? I heard Sam Walker say he was intending to sell out, and I guessed right away that your Bently—"

"No, sir!" broke in the doctor. "I sha'n't have my son in any store." He cleared his throat. "He'll be right in the office with me—yes, sir, in my office!"

The agent reddened.

"Well, it's lucky to have a business all ready made and waiting for you, ain't it? But he'll never be you, doc."

The doctor waved away the implied compliment.

"He will go ahead of me, Perkins. It's young blood we need nowadays. There she comes now!"

He stood back as the train puffed in,

his eyes eagerly searching the smoke-grimed windows. When he caught sight of Bently he pushed forward.

"Son!"

"Oh, hello, dad!" Bently dragged at his suitcase, and put out a cool, gloved hand. "Glad to see you! Didn't know you'd be down. Thought some old duffer would need a plaster or a pill just at four o'clock. What made 'em considerate enough to put it off?"

The doctor smilingly led the way to the buggy.

"Oh, I got away. Everybody's pretty well just now—all except old Mrs. Hall at the Cove." He sighed a little; his people were bone of his bone. "That's right—put in your bag at the back. How about your trunk?"

The dapper figure in blue serge paused.

"Oh, that's all right—I didn't bring any."

"Didn't bring any?"

"No—this was enough. I've got a change or two in here, and there are some togs at the house if I need extras. How's the little mater, dad?"

The doctor gathered up the reins slowly, under a sudden cloud of depression.

"She's not so well, Bently. She's

dread miles, such a long way! But, oh, Bently, it's so good to have you home again!"

"Yes," he said, "It's very nice, mater."

He was thinking that he had never noticed so much as now how plain and worn the room was—the melodeon in one corner, the battered bookcases and the cheap little lamp, and the few discolored engravings in unbecomingly frames. Thru it all he read his mother's joy, and it seemed extravagant and far-fetched to him; he had learned at college the art of self-control, and these emotions were too bare, too vivid, to his fastidious fancy.

"I wonder," he said, lightly, "who first got country towns into the melodeon habit, mater? I'd as soon listen to a mouth-organ!"

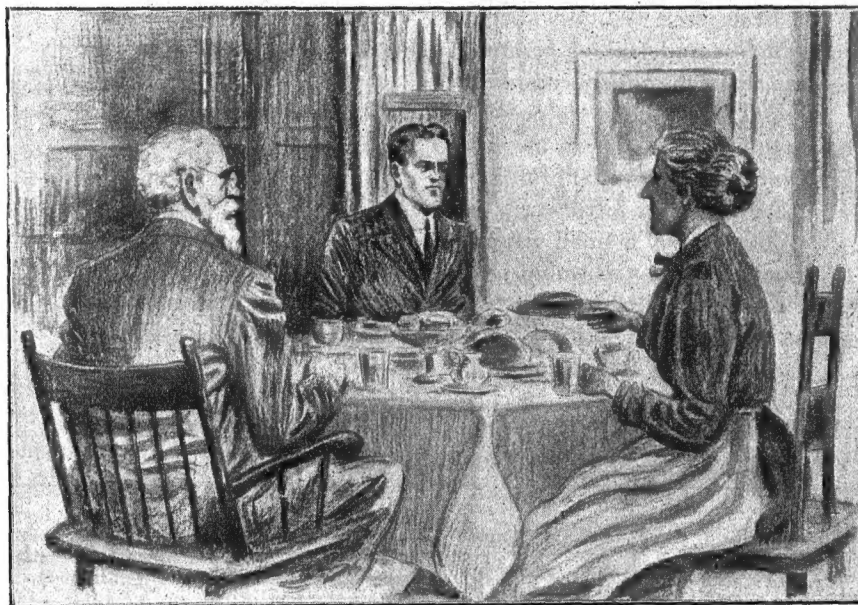
His mother smiled.

"I've never thought about it, Bently. It is funny; but, then, so few play, and they are sweet; the old hymns—"

"Oh, yes," he laughed, "they're first rate at camp-meetings."

Then, with a regret that he had been critical, he began to speak of the class day exercises, and of the girls he had met at the "senior prom."

His mother listened eagerly.



"He could see his mother's hand everywhere"

lonely, I guess; but now you're back, she'll improve right along."

The young man was looking with critical eyes at the old landmarks they passed.

"Poor mater, I haven't written to her half often enough. Say, dad, this town hasn't changed since the Pilgrim Fathers landed. Why doesn't Jim Squires put a new roof on his barn?"

"It's been a pretty heavy year, and most of the crops failed."

Bently yawned.

"The old story! If a farmer just missed heaven, he'd blame it on the crops!"

The doctor shook his head.

"It's hard to get along, my boy, sometimes." He was thinking of the hole Bently's college bills had eaten in his own little hoard; but he smiled suddenly, he had been so glad to do it, so proud!

"Magog's getting old," said Bently. "Can't you whip him up a trifle, dad?"

The doctor would almost as soon have whipped Bently as Magog, but he gave the lines a gentle little pull, and Magog, surprised from inaction, started into the trot he used for hurry calls. Ten minutes later Bently was with his mother in the library. He sat on the haircloth sofa, smoothing his kid gloves on his knee, while his mother hovered over him, trying to hide her too tearful gladness.

"Are you tired, dearie? Four hun-

to being lionized. They told me of a couple of picnics next week, and a trip to Bridal Veil the week after, and a barn dance;" but Bently was speaking, and he stopped.

"I shall not be here the week after." The young man laughed a little, to break the edge of the announcement.

"Why, Bently," his mother said rather faintly, "you talk as if you were—on a visit!"

Her son turned from her startled gaze.

"Yes, I've got to get away then. There's a chap going West—his uncle owns an electrical plant out there, and I've decided to go into it."

"Bently!"

Over the bridge of their common hope the doctor sought his wife's eyes; the light in them had gone out. He felt suddenly old and helpless.

"Bently, we have planned that you should go into the office with me!"

The young man turned on him hotly.

"I know, you've done what you had no right to do—built another man's future. I've wasted years on rule and formula, on dried herbs as shriveled as your own life has been! What have you ever done for the world? What have you made yourself? A slave at the beck and call of every rheumatic old woman and weak-kneed child in the village! I tell you, father, I've come to my senses. I've been offered a good thing, and I'm going to take it!"

There was a silence. Then his mother spoke.

"Bently," she said, "would you mind putting off the discussion till tomorrow? Your father is too tired to be worried tonight."

Without a word he turned to the door. He felt miserably conscious of his victory—the victory of the strong over the weak.

"I'm sorry, mother," he said hesitantly. "If you will look at it from my side—"

His mother put out her hand.

"We'll try, dear," was all she said.

"I'll go up," he said. "Is my room ready? I've got letters to write—"

"It's ready, Bently. You'll find everything"—her voice broke a little—"just as it always has been."

He went from them, their bent, gray figures dimly outlined in the twilight.

## II

At the tea-table there were few words. The atmosphere was heavy, oppressive, with the heat of early June. Out thru the open window Bently could see an aspen quivering, tho there was no wind; and the garden seemed full of hushed, fanciful noises, the murmur of shy, wild things. He could see his mother's hand everywhere—the homemade cake, with the frosting he had hungered for as a boy, the strawberries from the little patch of garden, the mignonette and sweet-william set near his plate. He could hardly touch anything, nor dwell upon these tributes to his homecoming.

Afterward, as they sat a silent trio on the porch, watching a world glorified by moonlight, he felt that he could stand anything better than this still atmosphere of their love—and disappointment. Once in a while his mother would tax him with a gentle question, but somehow the personal note was left out. He was a thing apart—beloved, but separate.

At ten o'clock she rose and went to his father's side.

"Dear," she said, "you've had a long day." She turned apologetically to Bently. "He was up at five," she explained, "to see old Mrs. Hall, at the Cove; he rode twenty miles before breakfast."

With a whispered "Good night" they left him, and went in together. He sat there alone a long time, counting the stars and watching the long shadows the trees cast on the grass. He heard the incessant hum of crickets, and the murmur of katydids, and an occasional

Continued on Page 15



# The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon

## MARRIAGE AND NATIONALITY

A British subject today and an alien tomorrow is the experience of many women, and that because of no greater misconduct on their part than happening to marry a foreign resident of their country who has not become naturalized.

The cheerful readiness with which a country hands over the citizenship of its women to other countries is, to say the least, disconcerting.

Should a Canadian girl, born of Canadian parents, chance to marry a Dutchman, she becomes in the eyes of Canadian law a Dutch woman.

Just such an experience has befallen one of the most distinguished suffragists in the United States—Miss Inez Milholland—who married Eugene Boissevain, an unnaturalized Hollander. Mrs. Boissevain is a lawyer and it seems likely that she will lose a suit for one thousand dollars because thru her marriage she has lost her nationality.

The same thing happened to one of the most ardent workers in the campaign which secured the franchise for the women of California. This lady, after having worked early and late to gain this privilege, was never able to vote because just before the law became operative, she married an Englishman and became thereby an Englishwoman, even tho she continued to reside in the same place.

Undoubtedly this law dates back to the time, not so far distant, when it was assumed that a woman, upon marriage, became the ward of her husband, if not his actual property. But it would seem that it might at last be conceded that a woman is an individual, quite apart and distinct from the man she marries, and that, having been born and educated in a country, she might be allowed to retain her nationality irrespective of marriage ties.

If the woman were in no sense a contributor to the prosperity and culture of her country, but only an incumbent upon her men folk, then indeed there might be some justification for this arrangement, but with her marriage the woman usually enters upon what men are always pleased to describe as the highest field of usefulness to the country—that of motherhood.

It seems, then, that there is no excuse for such a discrimination against the women of the country except that it was so arranged a long time ago and men, not being the ones who feel the pinch of it, have not bothered to change this law.

Some defender of the theory that men look after women's interests better than they could do themselves, will be quick to declare that the matter has never been brought to their attention, but this is easily disproved. At the special session of the Parliament, which has just closed, the naturalization law was amended making it possible for a married woman to remain a British subject if, after her marriage, her husband should become an alien, tho in order to do this it is necessary for her to make a declaration that she desires to remain a British subject.

It has also been made possible for a woman who has been divorced from or who is the widow of an alien to regain her British nationality if it should be the pleasure of the Secretary of State to grant her this privilege.

But if a woman, who is a British subject, marries an alien, she becomes an alien and must remain so until her husband dies or she gets a divorce from him.

So it is evident that the honorable gentlemen who make our laws have considered the matter and have come to the conclusion once again that a woman is not a person but an adjunct to some man.

It is strange, knowing with what ardor they themselves hug their nationality, that it does not occur to them that it is a little trying to their women folk to be so lightly tossed over to another country. You will observe also that this is another one of the laws which does not work both ways. Does a Canadian man who marries a French woman become a Frenchman? Most certainly not. Why should he?

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

## A TRUE PROGRESSIVE

Dear Miss Beynon:—Enclosed you will find the money for those three little books, "How to Teach the Truth to Children," "Maternity" and "The Most Wonderful Story in the World."

I would just like to say how much I appreciate the work you are doing and also the work the Grain Growers' Guide is doing among the farmers. I hope the time will soon come when everything that seems to stand in the way of our women having an equal right and share in the making of our laws and the ruling of our country, will be broken down and peace and love shall reign.

I am a friend in all the good work.

M. H.

## CROPS FAIRLY GOOD

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am an interested reader of your page. I enjoy it very much and look forward to it each week. This is my first letter to you and hope it does not find its way to the W. P. B. The crops are very good in this part of the country considering the backward season we had. I am sorry to learn that so many have lost their crops altogether, as I think this will be such a hard winter

beautiful surroundings, are ambitious to be just as the rich, the "Beau Monde." Therefore they imitate the "tres distingués" to such a degree that the imitation becomes their misleading passion, to which they sacrifice all their efforts. They want to be a high standard, civilized people. They merely have stylish dresses and furniture in their homes. In many cases it leads them into debts and the ridiculous position of a "bourgeois gentilhomme," represented in the immortal comedy of Moliere.

Finally, I saw the overwhelming majority, living in an endless distress. Their life is a continual drudgery. They are the producers of all wealth. They work in the fields, they work in the factories, they work in the mines, they build the palaces, the hotels, and the private houses. They get wages or they sell their grain and other land products, but they get a poor reward for their toil. They work to get just enough to have a shelter, to eat, to cover their bodies with cheap clothes, and to feed their families. Their life is "work" and "need." Their products are taken away from them by the clever privileged masters, who enjoy all that the workers

## For Those Offering Employment

Last week we told about the Bureau of Work for Women which is undertaking to find employment for those girls who are thrown out of employment on account of the war, and asked those who were needing help to communicate with this organization. There are a few suggestions in this connection that might prove helpful.

Make your letter very explicit. Don't say you would be willing to pay a small wage or a reasonable wage. Name the exact amount you would be willing to pay. State whether the girl who goes to your home will be able to have a room to herself, how far you live from town, how many there are in the family, and whether you would be willing to advance the fare. Address your letter to The Bureau of Work for Women, Industrial Bureau, Winnipeg.

for people who have not very much money.

I raised quite a few ducks, turkeys, chickens and geese this year.

Would you please forward the enclosed letter to Victorine for me?

I do hope this letter reaches you safely. If you don't publish it, please forward this one to Victorine.

PEGGY.

## SOCIALISM IS ONLY CURE

Dear Miss Beynon:—Excuse me! But I cannot keep silent as you challenged my reply. You wrote that I undervalue the comforts, etc. No! I like the comforts; I like the beauty; I like the arts. I am a graduated artist, as I studied the art of drama, the art of poesy, and have a diploma of "Free Artist," following the Russian Education Act. I mention this to make you understand better that I am not a type of a barbarian, denying all that does not mean the common practical usefulness. My first husband was a lawyer and our life was full of exterior comforts and beauty. But since my husband got sick and was helpless during thirteen years before he died, I had to do my best to raise three children, with very small property.

I resolved to work. I went abroad and studied the dairy and creamery business in Germany. Then I got a position as instructor in the creamery business in Russia. The change of life, the independent and responsible position, and the constant contact of the poor working people, influenced my mind greatly.

I saw that there are but a few who are able to enjoy the beauty and the art. Then a lot of people, who, without having really any appreciation of the

produce each day, toiling ten, fourteen and even more hours. Five hours the working people work for themselves and all the rest of the day's toiling is for their employers. I do not know another country where the chasm between the toilers and the exploiting class of the rich is wider than in Russia.

When I understood that my dear little girls might go out in this world and work, work, work, to make a bare living, or marry one of the workers or small owners of the land—so oppressed, so helpless in this merciless competition called life, I shouted: "We have to make a new life where all adult, healthy people will have equal duty to work and equal right to enjoy."

The horrors of the political oppression swept me from my country. I came to Canada. I found here political freedom. Yes, but there is no more social justice than in the old country. On the contrary, the competition, the greed for money, the mercilessness are worse, as the case is always in the new countries. I saw it clearly in British Columbia, where the land speculation and neglect of this poor land are so obvious. Sell and buy, buy and sell—that's all.

The farmers' wives do not toil less than the Russian peasant's wife. Yes, they have some comforts. They have well furnished homes, but do they really enjoy them? Are all these comforts and adornments of their rooms not merely an imitation of the rich, imitation which compels the women to give their very life to be slaves of all their surroundings? They start early in the morning, they stop late in the evening, busy, hurrying, restless. They have not only to work for producing food, clothes and keeping all sanitary and clean, but the custom compels them to be

stylish, to hold the high standard of the exterior civilization.

To read serious books? To study? What? You'll laugh at them. They cannot spend their precious time for such things! They have to do their share in making money for the sake of privileged ones. Then, ah! . . . What is the matter? The life, moving forward slowly, jumps and runs like a waterfall, and puts before the women such problems as votes for women, which means knowledge of politics and sociology; the war and its consequences; the unavoidable great change of international life—the disarmament, the eternal peace, the endless progress of human kind.

But how are they to start all this without any knowledge of social science? The most responsible work of our life cannot be accomplished because we are not able to do it at once. We are as the gospel girls, who had no lights when the groom was coming already.

You write me about patience. I guess we are too patient. As the great French writer, Voltaire, expressed himself: "Patience is the vice of the working masses." This patience demoralizes the privileged ones indeed.

We have no time to lose. We have to start at once the study of the social science called Socialism. Joseph Andrews, in his beautiful, powerful style ("The Question of a Third Party," Mail Bag, Guide), advised us to do so. I don't know Joseph Andrews personally. I never heard of him before, but his letter is his image, and I wish to say to him "Dear Comrade!" This word "Comrade" means the best, highest feelings toward our conscious organized fellow-workers, regardless of their color, age or sex.

Yours for beauty,  
MARY NICOLAEFF.

## HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS

The Mother's Magazine has a department for the exchange of ideas, from which we clipped the following:

**Odorless Sauerkraut**—Sauerkraut and boiled cabbage can be cooked in the oven by putting them in a pan or boiler and covering them with water. They will cook just as thoroughly in the oven as on the stove and there will be no unpleasant odor from them.

**When Using a Double Boiler**—The contents of the inner vessel of a double boiler will cook much more rapidly if the water in the outer compartment is salted in the proportion of half a cup of salt to two quarts of water.

**Durable Buttonholes**—I always work the buttonholes in my children's everyday dresses with the soft mercerized crocheted cotton which can be bought for five cents a spool. They can be made more quickly and are stronger than when worked with ordinary sewing thread.

**An Ironing Hint**—Try using a brick for an ironing stand, and you will find that the irons will retain their heat much longer than when the stand is used.

**For a Burned Saucepan**—Never fill an enameled saucepan, that has once had the contents burn, with soda and water. Instead fill it with cold water, add two or three tablespoonfuls of salt and let stand over night. Then bring the water slowly to a boil and the saucepan will be perfectly clean.

**A Helpful Hint**—Some mothers might try my plan of getting the little ones to take their afternoon naps, willingly. When they protested I explained that the mind and body require rest as well as food, and especially a great deal of rest while growing, so the youngsters willingly consented to lie down to rest, letting it be distinctly understood that they didn't mean to sleep. I made no objection only suggested that the little eyes be given a rest, too. In three minutes they were sound asleep and so every day they "rest" from two to four.

\* \* \*

The Guide has the following little booklets, of special interest to mothers, for sale at the merely nominal prices of 5c each for "How to Teach the Truth to Children," and "Maternity," and 10c for "The Most Wonderful Story in the World."



# The Mail Bag

## WHY COLLECTIONS ARE SLOW

Editor, Guide:—As I see a great deal about the commission investigating the sale of agricultural machinery to farmers, I think some improvement can be made. For instance, some salesmen and dealers take beer and whisky along and fill up the farmer in order to make a sale, or take him into the barroom and treat him, so that he does not know what he is doing. Such sales should be void. As for collections, why, they are harder on us farmers now than they were ten or fifteen years ago. I do not know why, but very little can be done, as they must have their money and laws that would hamper them in getting it would no doubt be to the detriment of the farmer, as companies would be harder to deal with. The real trouble is the price, it is too high—at least 20 per cent. higher than the Dakota farmers have to pay—and as we also receive about five cents less for wheat and twenty cents less for flax per bushel, it makes it difficult for many farmers to pay promptly, and this can only be remedied by free trade, which seems to be a long way off. We will have to do the best we can until we do get it, and as the manufacturers are combined against us, they have themselves to blame for a great deal of the slow collections, and it would be better for us all if we had fair play.

GUST. A. JOHNSON.

## CO-OPERATION IN LAND SALES

Editor, Guide:—In this Manitoba of ours, where real estate agents are so numerous, charging such exorbitant commissions for putting land deals thru, they and the local implement agents are about on a par for fleecing their victims, charging exorbitant profits on all their deals with farmers. Real estate agents and implement men may be regarded as a kind of a necessary nuisance most surely, but in regard to real estate men it seems to me that some simple and sensible plan could be devised by which sellers of land and prospective buyers might be brought into touch with one another without having to pay a commission of 5 per cent., as is generally done. In cases where an exchange is effected the agent usually gets a double commission, one from the seller and one from the buyer. Not many years ago the land agent did his best to get an option on the lands listed with him for three or six months, as the case might be, and then if the owner of the land happened to dispose of it himself privately the commission was demanded just the same as if the agent had disposed of it. I have heard of actions entered in law courts where the agent recovered his commission in such cases as these.

Now to obviate some of the difficulty, would it not be possible for the Grain Growers in each municipality to devise some scheme by which the owners of lands for sale could list a description and the price with the clerk of each municipality? And then prospective buyers might do the same thing, setting forth their wants as to the kind of a farm they wanted as near as practicable. A book for the purpose might be kept in the clerk's office that would be open for inspection by either sellers or buyers. The clerk might be allowed a small fee—say 25 cents—from either the seller or the man who wanted to buy. There may reside in the very same municipality oftentimes persons who could be suited identically if they only knew one another's wants and intentions.

If the scheme, after testing, was found to work satisfactorily, then it might be deemed advisable for each municipality to publish quarterly or half-yearly a revised list of sellers and prospective buyers in sheet form that could be mailed to any person applying for it. Or in connection with our agricultural fairs might there not be some plan devised whereby sellers and buyers might meet and try to accommodate one another. To get in touch on the matter seems to be the one great difficulty.

I just throw out these suggestions feeling satisfied in my own mind that a forward step would be taken by adopting them, that buyers and sellers would be better accommodated and above all that a great saving by way of paying exorbitant commission would be effected. The Grain Growers of Manitoba, even in disposing

and purchasing, should try and work in harmony so as to prevent every shark that chooses to fleece them from getting too big a slice. Co-operation in disposing of farm lands is surely a matter that is worth being carefully considered.

A GRAIN GROWER.

Elm Creek.

## WAR PRICES

Editor, Guide:—I see by the London Times that the government has regulated the price of foods during the war, and Canadian cheese may not be sold for more than 19 cents, and it is sold in London at ordinary times for 18 cents. This means that I can get it out by parcel post, the most expensive way, and get it for less than I paid for it in Cowley this past summer. In the same way a neighbor got a special kind of flour from England in a small quantity and found that it cost only about the same as local prices. There is "something rotten in this Dominion of Canada."

F. W. GODSAL.

Cowley, Alta.

## WAR PRICES FOR FOOD

Editor, Guide:—I write to you to give voice to my indignation at the unwarrantable rise in food stuffs since the declaration of war, and I should like to know from others of your readers whether they, in their district, are being "bled" in a similar way.

Before the declaration of war we were paying our local miller \$3.00 per hundred for his flour, and he said it would remain the same for a month anyway. The dealers assured us that there was no good in laying in a supply for a while yet, when, all at once, without notice, it was put up forty cents and later to \$3.60. The superior makes of flour—Lake of the Woods, etc.—are being bought by the government for \$2.80 to send to England. I wish they would get it for us that cheap and as good.

Before the war we were paying \$6.00 a hundred for sugar (enough, in all conscience). Market reports show that sugar has advanced 60 cents a hundred. We are now paying \$7.75—an advance of \$1.75. If this was going to help the home land or the men at the front, we would not care, but it is to fatten the pockets of ghouls, as bad as those that rifle the bodies of the dead on the battlefield.

Alberta is sending 500,000 bushels of oats as a contribution to the war, and I am glad and proud that she is. But still, unscrupulous characters are compelling us to pay from \$10.00 a hundred for rolled oats—and oats at 35 cents a bushel. Such a tiny little sack was 35 cents before the war and it is now 50 cents. Tea has been raised 12½ per cent.

Now as leading newspapers point out: "At present the public has it in its own hands to say whether there will be war prices right away in Canada or not."

Any complaints of undue prices will be investigated. It is evident that the Canadian Government is prepared to deal with a strong hand against any and every person or firm that attempts to put the necessities of life on a war price standard to the benefit of their own pocket-books. The element of supply and demand alone should govern the fuel and food prices of Canada in these days, and the evidence is that the Dominion's store of food staples, together with what is being produced, is ample to keep exaggerated war prices from adding to the seriousness of the situation.—(Toronto Saturday Night.)

So let us remember that we do not have to be imposed upon in this way. The food supply in the Dominion is practically in the government's hands and they can control it.

I have laid my complaints before Sir R. L. Borden, and he has, in a very nice letter, promised to see that the proper authorities investigate the matter. I advise others who are in the same position to make similar complaints.

Any day Canada may levy a direct war tax on all her citizens for the reason that the customs and other dues accruing usually have been cut to next to nothing. We know that this tax will go for the benefit of the Empire, but let us not, in the meantime, pay enormous taxes unnecessarily to a lot of pillagers. I do not say that the local dealers are to blame; it is most probably their wholesalers.

But whoever it is, let us complain and have the matter adjusted.

MRS. J. J. ARMSTRONG.  
Wainwright, Alta.

## FOR GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

Editor, Guide:—Every week when I am reading The Guide I find page after page of discussion on high tariffs, protection and free trade. It seems to me we are wasting too much valuable time and effort on these questions and forget to get to the very root of the evil of which the farmer and every other producer is suffering. Tariffs are not our drawback; in England, with its partly free trade policy, the farmer and other producers are just as bad off as in any other country.

If the harvester trust and all other trusts and banking institutions are producing millionaires at the expense of the producers, why not advocate the manufacture of farming machinery and other necessities by the people themselves, by responsible governments if you please, and sell these necessities at cost.

We would not let some private individual run our post office, would we? neither the public school or the fire departments. With the millions of money left we could have our country doctors for human beings, as we now have them for pigs and cattle. We could have many good things like hail insurance and fishing trips, the latter now being only enjoyed by politicians, with free railway passes, no doubt.

If the governments can run navy yards, why not stockyards? If post office and savings banks, why not general banks? If they can make and run warships, why not railroads, coal mines and oil wells? If they can dig Panama canals without strikes and lockouts, why not able to run the boats and vessels thru them?

Governments are making clothes for the soldiers, why not for the citizens? They pay pensions to people who are willing to die for their country, why not to those who are willing to live for their country, which is often much harder?

We will have to face these questions sooner or later; let us get down to rock bottom now and invite discussions on these problems. As conditions are, it won't be long before all the property and money will be in the hands of a few people who will be able to dictate to the producers the terms under which they may live or get off the earth.

Of course all this seems "Radical," but we must not forget that many things are today conservative to us which once seemed very "Radical."

A. VAN RUYVEN.

Green Court, Alta.

## BOYS' STOCK FEEDING COMPETITION

The management of the Brandon Winter Fair, which will be held during the second or third week in March, with its customary initiative is this year offering a steer feeding contest, the prize money to be competed for by farm boys. The Canadian Bankers' Association has contributed one thousand dollars to the Manitoba Winter Fair and fat stock show for the sole purpose of encouraging the boys of the farm and stimulating a greater interest among them in the breeding and caring for livestock and feeding cattle for market. The competition is open to boys, residents of Canada, under seventeen years of age and to grade steers or heifers calved in 1914. The competitor must have fed, cared for and fitted his animal for at least six months immediately previous to the date of the exhibition, and must himself exhibit the animal in the show ring when judged or paraded. One or more entries may be made from one family or farm by different boys eligible, but only one entry may be made by any one boy. The prize money has been divided into twenty amounts, the first prize being one hundred dollars and the remainder ranging down to four prizes of twenty-five dollars each. In addition to these, several special prizes have been provided for, and altogether the competition is one which should be well patronized. Doubtless contests of this nature will do much to improve the livestock industry, and more important still, generate a greater interest in the boys on the farm and in this manner tend to keep the boy on the farm. The Brandon Winter Fair Board deserves great credit for its action in this matter and it is to be hoped that its efforts may be well repaid by a large number of entrants for this competition.



# \$500.00 GIVEN AWAY

## To Alberta Farmers

A WEALTHY FRIEND of The Guide in Alberta is anxious to have The Guide read by every farmer in his own province. To help towards this end he has donated \$500.00 to be given in Cash Prizes to the agents who secure the largest number of subscriptions to The Guide before December 31st, 1914.

## The Prize List

This \$500.00 has been divided into twelve prizes as follows:

- First Prize . . . . \$100.00
- Second Prize . . . . 90.00
- Third Prize . . . . 75.00
- Fourth Prize . . . . 60.00
- Fifth Prize . . . . 50.00
- Sixth Prize . . . . 40.00
- Seventh Prize . . . . 30.00
- Eighth Prize . . . . 20.00
- Ninth Prize . . . . 15.00
- Tenth Prize . . . . 10.00
- Eleventh Prize . . . . 7.00
- Twelfth Prize . . . . 3.00

## Worth Working For

These Prizes are worth earning. We pay every agent a liberal commission for collecting subscriptions, but these cash prizes are in addition to the commission. There are no strings on the \$500.00. It will be paid out to the twelve agents who send us the largest number of subscriptions before the end of the year.

## More Agents Wanted

We already have a number of agents in Alberta, but we need more. Many districts are not fully represented. Any person, man or woman, boy or girl, who would like to earn one of these prizes, has a good chance. We shall be glad to appoint new agents wherever we have no agents now covering the district. Any person who would like to enter the contest for these cash prizes should apply at once. Let us know if you are prepared to devote a few hours a week to the work, and if we have a vacancy in your district we shall appoint you our agent at once, and forward supplies necessary to carry on the work. Address enquiries to:

Circulation Manager

## The Grain Growers' Guide

WINNIPEG, MAN.

N.B.—We want agents also in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and pay the same liberal commission in each province. But the \$500.00 in prizes is donated by our friend for ALBERTA AGENTS ONLY.



# COAL

## SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION



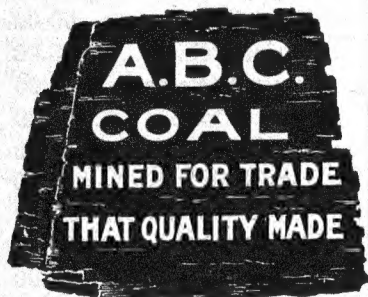
TRADEMARK

### CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS are now purchasing many carloads daily at

### WHOLESALE MINE PRICES

through the Central. We can supply many different kinds of Coal, but for ranges, heaters and soft coal furnaces we highly recommend



Alberta Block Coal, mined at Drumheller, Alta., equal to any Western Coal. Price at Mines:

Per \$3.50 Ton

Nut Size (½ in. to 4 ins.) special price \$2.65 per ton

### PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE (HARD COAL)

We handle the very best only. For self-feeders and furnaces. Price at Fort William:

Per \$6.85 Ton



Write for Prices f.o.b. your Station to

**J. B. MUSSELMAN**  
CENTRAL SECRETARY

Phone 497 MOOSE JAW, SASK.

# Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent

### APPLES GUARANTEED

It may not be generally known to our local Associations and others throughout the province that in purchasing carloads of apples at prices quoted as f.o.b. Ontario points that the purchaser has to assume very considerable risk of apples freezing in transit. So far as the writer is aware all apples sold in the West, outside of those sold thru your Central, are sold at prices f.o.b. point of shipment. In each case where apples are thus purchased they become the property of the purchaser as soon as the bill of lading has been issued at point of shipment.

In arranging for a supply of apples for our members, I did not think that it was fair or good business to allow our Associations to take the risk of receiving carloads of frozen apples and having to pay for the same. This has to be done in cases where apples freeze in transit in ordinary business practice and serious losses have occurred time and again from this cause to buyers in the West.

The Central considers itself not only as filling the position of purchaser for the locals, but demands of itself also the service of giving the fullest possible protection to them in all their buying. In ordering apples, therefore, thru your Central, which alone is quoting prices delivered at your station, you escape entirely the possibility of finding yourself obliged to pay for a carload of frozen apples. In spite of this absolute protection which the Central is according to locals, such a fortunate contract has been made that we are able now to fill all orders at greatly reduced prices both for carloads and less than carload lots. This applies as well to orders that have already been placed. There is a vast difference in the values of various packs of apples. Your Central has insisted upon full sized Ontario barrels, instead of the new small barrels which some are using, and we have purchased only from Ontario Associations of known repute, whose goods we know will please our members.

J. B. M.

### SERIOUS POTATO SHORTAGE

Very unfortunately for those farmers in Saskatchewan who find themselves in the position of having to purchase potatoes, the great bulk of the available supply in Northern Alberta and elsewhere in the West has been contracted for by speculators and produce jobbers. The Central should place amongst our own locals every carload of potatoes available in Saskatchewan and Alberta and all farmers with potatoes to sell should immediately list the same with this office. We are making arrangements for a supply of this commodity from both British Columbia and New Brunswick, so that none of our Associations need pay the outrageous prices which some points have been asking for potatoes.

From British Columbia points we can ship mixed cars of boxed apples, potatoes, onions, carrots, cabbages, parsnips, and celery at prices that should appeal very strongly to all our people. This should particularly interest the Associations in the dry belt. Onions and other vegetables can be supplied at considerably less money than potatoes and should be very profitable buying to all farmers whose vegetable crop was a failure. Write the Central for prices on all these goods delivered at your station and get your orders in early in order that goods may be sure to reach you before there is any danger of frost, as with these goods it is not possible to absolutely guarantee delivery.

Potatoes from Ontario and New Brunswick must be shipped in full carloads of potatoes only. Distribution of all these goods can be made in less than carload lots from Moose Jaw.

J. B. M.

### NO OATS FOR EXPORT

The Central has received inquiries for large quantities of feed and seed oats from our locals and co-operative associations all over the Western half of Saskatchewan. In several cases we have been able to secure for locals and other

oats at points comparatively near them where freight rates have been very low, thus giving the utmost satisfaction both to the seller and the buyer.

Farmers throughout Saskatchewan and Alberta should ship no oats to Fort William this season, as every bushel of oats now in the West will be required here. Every farmer with a full carload or more of either seed or feed oats to sell should list the same for sale with this office in order that there may be no hold up by speculators who are purchasing oats to hold. State as nearly as possible what your oats will grade, or submit a sample, the quantity that you are offering for sale and the price at which you will sell. If you will sell on basis Fort William prices, less freight and commission, state this in your letter.

This is a unique opportunity for real co-operative trading between the farmers themselves. The farmers of the West have to buy hundreds of thousands of bushels of oats. Other farmers of Saskatchewan and Northern Alberta have these to sell. Why let the middle man come between you?

J. B. MUSSELMAN.

### DISTRIBUTION OF OATS To Associations Requiring Oats

A large number of Associations have communicated with the Central stating that the farmers of their respective districts are obliged to purchase both feed and seed oats, as well as seed wheat and inquiring for prices on same. If all the Associations and others requiring oats will file definite orders with the Central Secretary for their requirements, the Central will be able to render a very valuable service in this connection. The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company is acting in conjunction with the Central Office in this connection and is holding for distribution thru this channel all the oats purchased over the entire system of co-operative elevators.

If those requiring oats will file definite orders with the Central Secretary, stating an outside price delivered at their station for feed oats, the secretary will be pleased to purchase their requirements at the lowest price possible. The Central Office is in a peculiarly favorable position to carry on this business to the satisfaction of both the farmer who has oats to sell and the Association which has to purchase. Having on file tabulated information showing hundreds of places throughout the West with oats to sell, we can purchase for you your supply at such points as will give you most favorable freight rates for delivery at your station. This is very important to purchasers and in many cases we can save them considerable money in this connection. Oats purchased at a distant point or on a line of railway different from your own, altho purchased at a favorable price, may cost you considerably more f.o.b. your own station than if purchased at another point on your own line of railway or less distant from you. Let all the farmers, buyers as well as sellers, get together thru the Association's Central Office for their requirements and do some real co-operative merchandising amongst themselves.

J. B. M.

### FARMERS DEMAND MORATORIUM

J. B. Musselman, Esq.,

Dear Sir:—I am enclosing you a copy of a resolution passed at our last meeting, and a copy has been sent to every member of the legislative assembly of Saskatchewan.

We think you should take this matter up and ask every local of the G. G. A. to appoint two or more delegates to meet in Regina and let the government know that we mean business. We should also ask the locals of the Co-operative Elevator Company and every municipality in Saskatchewan to join hands with us and send two or more delegates to meet with us at whatever date you could arrange to meet the provincial executive and as many members as could be present. The date should be in October as early things could be arranged.

If the government intends to ever do anything for the farmers, we want them to do it now, and the only way to get anything is to go right after them. If we march in there about 1,000 in a body they will begin to think it is time to try and fulfill some of their promises that they made last election. Hoping to hear from you by return mail.

Yours truly,

GEO. W. WEESE.

Kelfield, Sask., Sept. 19, 1914.

### The Resolution

Dear Sir:—

I am directed to submit to you the following resolution passed at our meeting of this date and ask that you kindly give it your earnest consideration.

Moved by Peter Dorholt, seconded by James Ralph: Be it therefore resolved that whereas crops in this district, as well as other districts in Saskatchewan, are anything but favorable, the dry hot weather has completely destroyed a great portion of the crops and the remaining portion is very poor, and farmers in this district being indebted to Machine and Loan Companies to such an extent that if the companies are allowed a free hand, a large percentage of the farmers will lose everything they own.

We therefore pray you will use your influence with the government of which you are a member, that they will enact legislation that will protect the farmers for one year. Without this protection fifty per cent. of the farmers will be unable to put in their crops next spring.

Yours very truly,

JAMES KERR,

Sec. Kelfield G. G. Ass'n.

Kelfield, Sask., Sept. 17, 1914.

### Secretary's Answer

George W. Weese, M. S. A.,  
Grand View Municipality,  
Kelfield, Sask.

Dear Sir:—Replying to your favor of the 19th inst enclosing resolution regarding moratorium for farmers, I have to state that immediately upon receipt of your communication I took this matter up with the provincial government, who gave me the assurance that they were fully cognizant of conditions throughout the West, stating that legislation has already been passed empowering the government to take such action as they see fit in this connection for the protection of farmers and others. An assurance was given that it is the purpose of the government wherever cases are presented to them where serious hardship is likely to result from the action or contemplated action of creditors to give all needed protection to the debtor.

You can readily understand that the government cannot arbitrarily free each debtor in the province of his obligation to meet his just debts, but the prompt action which the government has taken in this matter is probably the best assurance which we could have that no oppression will be permitted. I would suggest to you that in any case where such oppression is feared by any of our members, the case should be promptly reported to the Honorable George Langley, Minister of Municipal Affairs, who is also a provincial director of this Association. Any cases reported to this office will be given prompt and careful attention.

Fraternally yours,

J. B. MUSSELMAN,

Central Secretary.

### WEST LAWN HORIZON

J. B. Musselman, Esq.,  
Moose Jaw.

Dear Sir:—

I have pleasure in informing you that we formed a local branch of the G. G. A. on the 5th inst., to be known as the West Lawn Horizon Grain Growers' Association.

The following officers were elected: President, S. Bissett; Vice-President, A. E. Devlin; Secretary-Treasurer, Edwin C. Staley. Directors: W. Boomley, A. McKerricher, W. Hanna, W. Wagner, K. Knudsen, H. Webb.

EDWIN C. STALEY,

Sec.-Treas. West Lawn

Horizon Ass'n.

Enclosed find \$3, being the sum collected for memberships. The new members are as follows: Louis Frolich, Galin Dumbach, George Kambetz, Herman C. Becker, Joseph Buettner, Frank Heck.

LOUIS FROHLICH,

Sec'y, Frohlich-Paths Ass'n.



## LIVE STOCK SALE

Splendid Yorkshire Boar, 1 year old, weight about 350 lbs; good enough to win anywhere or head any pure bred herd; sire and dam imported—\$40.00. Also Berkshire Boar, 8 months old—\$25.00. Boars and sows, 8 weeks old, from same sire and dam as 1st prize boar at Calgary—\$10.00 each. Old English Sheep Dog, 20 months; sire and dam imported prize winners—\$20.00. Several imported Shire Stallions at half price. Three imported Shire Mares with colts at side, \$400.00 and \$350.00—a snap. Can ship C.N.E. or C.P.E.

**JAMES M. EWENS**

Lakeside Stock Farm BETHANY, MAN.

## Deloraine Dairy Stock Farm

Long improved English Berks. A choice bunch of young stuff to select from. Boars fit for service. Also breeder and importer of pure-bred Holstein cattle, all tuberculin tested, of which we have some choice bull calves to offer for sale. If you want to see my stuff, see me at the big Fairs. Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine.

## Glencarnock Stock Farm

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine, Suffolk Sheep, Young stock, all ages, both sexes, for sale. Booking orders for Spring Pigs, Yorkshire and Berkshire, at \$15.00 each.

**JAMES D. MCGREGOR**, Brandon, Man.

## OLD BASING JERSEYS

A Herd not exceeded for production by any in Canada. Drop a post card for a list of 36 Cows which have been through a year's official test. You do not have to take my word for what the cows have produced. C. A. JULIAN SHARMAN, Old Basing Farm, Red Deer, Alta.

## Ayrshires and Berkshires

For immediate sale, 2 young bulls, fit for service, sired by our stock bull "Netherhall Douglas Swell," out of prize-winning high producing dams.

**BERKSHIRES**—Two grand 2 year old boars, also a number of young pigs, 10 to 14 weeks old, both sexes, pure breeders. Order early. Will not ship anything that won't give satisfaction.

**J. J. RICHARDS & SONS**  
Woodlands Stock Farm, RED DEER, Alta.  
Long Distance Phone

## SHROPSHIRE

Imported and Home-Bred. Flock established 20 years. Home-bred stock sired by imported rams. Buttar and Cooper rams at head of flock. Breeding for size and Shropshire quality. Young rams and a few ewes for sale at all times.

**W. L. TRANN**, Crystal City, Man.

## DUROC JERSEY SWINE

Pleasant Valley Herd. The Pioneer Herd of the West. Some choicely bred, high quality animals of both sexes, all ages, for immediate sale. Splendid prize-winning record at the big Western Fairs this summer. Prices are very reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

**JOHN MAURER**, Clive, Alta.



## DUROCS

Look! Listen! Learn! Like It! Our herd has won in the 1914 Fair circuit as many special prizes—all breeds showing together—as all the other breeds and breeders. Young stock for sale, all ages, unrelated.

**O. & C. MILLER**, STRATHMORE, ALBERTA

## BERKSHIRES

We have an extra choice lot of Young Spring Boars now ready for shipment. Our pigs are the large, big-boned, prolific kind, and our prices are reasonable.

**D. W. WARNER AND SONS**  
BOX 136 TOFIELD, ALTA.

## LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

We are offering a choice selection of yearling boars and sows, weighing from 200 lbs. to 300 lbs. each; also spring pigs sired by our Champion Boar at Winnipeg and Regina.

**MCGREGOR & BOWMAN**, Forrest, Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS  
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

## Breeders' Notes

### WESTERN AYRESHIRE R.O.P.

Among the list of Ayreshire cows and heifers which have qualified in the Record of Performance test during the months of July and August several Western animals are noticed. In the mature class the department of agriculture of Alberta had a cow, "Burnside Elfrida 2nd," whose record was for 353 days, 10,859 pounds of milk giving 426 pounds of fat testing 3.92 per cent. In the four year old class, "Viola of Grandview," owned by Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, B.C., gave during a 265 day test 8,369 pounds of milk, 326 pounds of fat testing 3.89 per cent. In the two year old class "Fairview Lassie 2nd," belonging to Joseph Thompson, Sardis, B.C., gave in a 336 day test 7,042 pounds of milk, making 316 pounds of fat testing 4.49 per cent; and "Floss 2nd," owned by C. E. Thomas, Lloydminster, Sask., made a very creditable record in a 360 day test, namely, 6,168 pounds of milk, giving 278 pounds of fat testing 4.51 per cent.

### GLENCARNOCK STOCK FARMS

From a communication recently received from K. McGregor, The Guide learns that a number of excellent breeding animals have been disposed of during the past month. Amongst others C. H. Richardson, Bowden, Alta., has obtained "Just Pride of Glencarnock," the first prize junior yearling bull at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition this year, and two heifers. Chas. L. Barker, Punichy, Sask., purchased eleven grade Angus heifers and with them the good bull "Pride Lad of Roseneath" by "Enig." W. T. Seeman, Theodore, Sask., bought the second prize senior bull calf at Brandon Fair, "Just Jeshurun of Morlich," a fine two-year-old heifer by "Golden Gleam," and two Yorkshire boar pigs. R. J. McKenzie, Kirkfield Park, Winnipeg, obtained five of the best animals obtainable for the purpose of establishing a pure bred Aberdeen-Angus herd. The shipment consisted of the prize winning young bull "Prince Felzer of Gwennaur" by "Prince Felzer," first prize two-year-old at the Chicago International last year, and four fine yearling heifers, "Heather Bloom of Glencarnock," "Pure Pride G.," "Glencarnock Bouquet 2nd" and "Glencarnock Elite." There are still some first class breeding animals for disposal of both sexes belonging to the very best blood lines, and while it is quite unnecessary to any more than refer to the unexcelled quality of the Glencarnock stock it might be as well to assure intending purchasers that prices are at all times reasonable.

### CLYDESDALES FOR CANADA

The shipment of twenty-six Clydesdales, which left the Clyde on Saturday, August 22, per the S.S. Letitia, of the Donaldson line, may probably be the only shipment to cross the Atlantic this year. They were an exceptionally good lot of horses and mares, and among them were a number of quite outstanding prize animals.

Messrs. Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., had eight head, prominent among which was the beautiful yearling "Elma," said to be one of the best fillies that has ever crossed the Atlantic. She won second prize at the Royal Northern Society's show at Aberdeen and the Clydesdale Horse Society's medal. She was got by "Apukwa" out of "Lady Petty" whose dam was "Baron's Pride." James Torrance, Markham, Ont., had three two-year-old stallions, all of good breeding. The Hon. Duncan Marshall, Edmonton, Alta., had three well-bred fillies—a three-year-old and two yearlings. His three-year-old was got by that fine breeding horse "Baron of Burgie," a son of the famed £9,500 horse "Baron of Buchlyvie," and his dam was by the Glasgow champion horse "Gold Mine." She was first at Kirkoswald, Ousby, and Alston in 1911; first at Penrith, Kirkoswald, and champion of Ousby when a yearling; and again first and champion at Ousby as a two-year-old last year. His yearlings are by the Kirkcudbright and Durham premium horse "Iron Duke" and "High Tide." They are a pair of nice, well-bred fillies, likely to grow into first-rate breeding mares. Messrs. Smith and Richardson, Columbus, Ont., had the largest number, including four stallions and eight fillies. The stallions are all likely to be show horses.

## Golden West Balgreggan

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, WELSH PONIES, SHROPSHIRE AND OXFORDSHIRE SHEEP, ALL AGES AND SEXES FOR SALE

We exhibited this year only in Calgary and Edmonton, and won at these two shows, with our stock, 10 Championships, 8 Reserves, 2 Gold Medals, 3 Silver Medals, 45 Firsts and 25 Seconds. This unequalled success should be sufficient proof for the quality of our stock.

**CLYDESDALES**—At reasonable prices. **SHORTHORNS**—Both beef and dual purpose, of the best families. **RAM LAMBS**—Ready for fall delivery.

**P. M. BREDT**, Box 2089, CALGARY, ALTA.

## DUNROBIN STOCK FARMS

**CLYDESDALES**—Stock all ages for sale. Every mare a prize-winner and many of them champions. **SHORTHORNS**—I will sell a number of young cows with calves at foot and several heifers bred. All of A1 breeding. **SHROPSHIRE**—Have sold my ewe lambs to the University of Saskatchewan, but have 40 large, growthy ram lambs for sale. The best lot I have ever raised. **YORKSHIRES**—Have 75 spring and summer pigs, brothers and sisters to my winners at Brandon, Regina and Saskatoon. Prices reasonable. **W. C. SUTHERLAND**, SASKATOON, SASK.

## LARGE IMPROVED ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

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**THOS. NOBLE** :: **DAYSLAND, ALTA.**

**BUYERS OF PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE** should make sure that the description of the animal, including color markings, given on the certificate of registry corresponds with the animal bought, and where the seller is not known a reasonable portion of the purchase price should be withheld until the certificate of transfer is produced.

**W. A. CLEMONS**, Sec. Holstein-Friesian Association, St. George, Ont.

## CLYDESDALES SHORTHORNS

A choice lot of young heifers, also a few young bulls, ready for service in Spring, for immediate sale. These all from pure-bred prize-winning stock. Clydesdale stallions at very moderate prices.

**GLENALMOND STOCK FARM** **C. F. LYALL**, STROME, ALTA.

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The Ness Ayrshire is noted for quality and production, as well as for show-ring records. I have at present for immediate sale a large number of really first-class animals, all ages, both sexes, and my prices on them are very reasonable. See my herd at the summer fairs, or write me your wants. I have also a few high class Clydesdales to Offer at attractive prices and terms.

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### MONUMENTS



If you are looking for a memorial to your loved ones which is just as lasting and pretentious looking as marble, but much more inexpensive, being less than half the price of marble, we recommend you to write for illustrations and prices of Standard Cement Stone. The Standard Cement Stone Works  
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Size 20 in. x 30 in. This map is correct and up to date in every detail. Geographical boundaries of Balkan States fully shown. Vital statistics regarding numerical strength of armies and navies of the nations engaged in conflict. Price 25c  
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USED BY ALL PRIZE WINNERS.

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## Farm Women's Clubs

### THE DISTRICT NURSE

The Hillview W. G. G. have sent in a resolution asking that your provincial secretary call for a discussion from other clubs on the District Nurse problem. This is a matter of importance, especially to those who live in isolated communities, several miles from a physician. Our Associations might well look into the question.

Mrs. Ames, Director for District 8, has greatly interested herself in this phase of our work and she has sent the following information: From headquarters at Ottawa of the Lady Grey Association of Nurses, a Red Cross nurse will be sent to any district where she can be supported. Any club or society can have a nurse installed. They are requested to guarantee her a salary of \$800 a year, and supply her with a suitable boarding place. Her district will cover an area of twenty miles. She must attend all cases whether she be paid or not. In cases of contagious diseases she will not attend but will give instructions. She does not depend on her salary from all cases, but whatever Association she comes under assures her that she will receive the amount specified. Each nurse is fully qualified to act without the assistance of a doctor. Requests for more definite information should be sent to Miss Mary Ard McKenzie, Ottawa, who has charge of the supplying of nurses.

### ERMA STOCKING.

### "HOW THE VOTE WAS WON"

Mrs. Thrasher, President of the Dinsmore Association, reports that their work is advancing and that they are working on a play in one act entitled, "How the Vote was Won." They are hoping to gain enough funds to enable them to carry on their work and be in a position to send delegates to the district meeting and annual convention.

### FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING

The Avondale Association, Mrs. Nodwell, Delisle, secretary, reports that the members have gained a great amount of pleasure from their meetings.

Mrs. Henry Geesy gave an excellent paper in July on "The Preserving of Fruit." She emphasized the fact that perfect sterilization is the most essential element to gain success in the canning of fruit. For small fruits and vegetables she suggested the cold water process. They are prepared as for the table and packed at once in the jars, and water or syrup, as the case requires, poured over contents to fill jars. The tops are put on loosely, the jars placed on a rack or on straw in the bottom of the wash boiler, partly filled with cold water, and brought to the boiling point. Cook small fruits fifteen minutes after water has reached boiling point. Then lift out jars carefully, place out of a draft and tighten lids without removing them. Mrs. Geesy's paper in full may be obtained for reading at your club meeting.

### PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

Mrs. R. Hutchinson, Secretary of Idalleen Association, has sent twenty-five cents in payment for five constitutions and states that it is a vexed question with them as to whether they should follow strict parliamentary rules in their meetings. I would advise that members study well the rules for carrying on meetings as fully explained in our constitutions. Then follow parliamentary method in business part of meetings. But if more pleasure will be gained by discussing topic of the meeting informally, by all means do so. You should, however, practice addressing the chair and other formalities in order that when meeting at convention time that we may not have disorder and confusion.

E. A. S.

### HAVE FURNISHED REST ROOM

Dear Miss Stocking:—You will think our first efforts tired us out, but not a bit of it. We haven't had any meetings to discuss new subjects; just to carry on the business of the projects we had commenced. That is why I haven't reported, because they wouldn't be of interest to any other clubs.

We have our rest room finished now. One of our local storekeepers was so good as to give us a room, lighted and heated free, so we just had to furnish

it and he helped us with that too. It is on the ground floor, too, and quite private, no door into any other room.

We hadn't a very large exhibit, but it looked very nice. We took vegetables and flowers, fancy work, baking and butter. The fair was on the 12th of August. The managers gave us quite a large space for a dollar and we had "Exhibit from the Success W. G. G. A." in capital letters, made of grain, at the back.

I don't know when we will have our next meeting. The men haven't set a date for theirs, so there won't likely be any till after threshing. We were glad to get a copy of the constitution. I sent for some, but they haven't come yet. I have written to Mr. Musselman about them.

MRS. WM. WOTHERSPOON.

**Money From Aprons**—A friend of mine living in a college town has orders, all the year round, for caps and aprons—those for practical, everyday use as well as the dainty lawn and lace affairs for semi-dress occasions. Once a week the manager of one of the big department stores allows her to display some of her best samples, either in the window or in the front part of the store. This, of course, is also an advantage to the firm, as the material is bought from the store and a customer fancying a certain apron is glad to know that not only the style, but also the material can be duplicated.

### THE RESERVIST

Last month he labored in the fields  
To garner Earth's rich harvest in;  
For wife and child he daily fought,  
Right bravely toiled their bread to win—  
Last month in Western harvest fields.

To-day he reaps the fields no more,  
For he, too, has been harvested:  
On Death's grim harvest-field he lies—  
'Mid hosts uncoffined—shattered, dead;  
To-day he'll reap the fields no more!  
—T. W. M.

NOTE—Ten days to two weeks must be allowed for the forwarding of patterns.



8326—Child's Dress. Cuts in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 years requires 1½ yards of 27 or 36 inch material for body portion and 1½ yards for skirt; or 1½ yards of 44 inch to make of one material.

8274a—Girl's Dress. Cuts in sizes 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 years requires 1½ yards of 36 or 44 inch material for blouse and 1½ yards for skirt and trimming.

8345—Girl's Dress. Cuts in sizes 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires 2½ yards of 36 inch material, with ½ yard 27 inch for collar and cuffs.

8269—Girl's Guimpe Dress. Cuts in sizes 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 6 requires 2 yards of 27 or 36 inch material for dress, with ½ yard 36 for guimpe.

8249—Child's Rompers. Cuts in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2½ yards of 36 inch material, with 1½ yards 27 inch for trimming.

The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents for each. Send number of pattern and size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service.

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Mail the coupon at the bottom for the book that tells you why.

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Address.....



# Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

## THE STORY CONTEST

The subject of this new story contest is "A Family Tradition," and if you don't know what that means, take this copy of The Guide to school and ask your teacher to explain to the class the meaning of tradition and to allow you and your school mates to write stories on this subject for the Young Canada Club.

Already a few excellent ones have come in, but we want the shelf that holds them to be piled high. As the merit of each one is judged according to the age of the writer, no boy or girl, however young, need be afraid to try for one of the prizes to be awarded to the writers of the three best stories.

There are only a few conditions to remember:

The stories must be written in pen and ink and on only one side of the paper.

They should be certified by a teacher or parent as evidence that the age given is correct and that the work is original.

Those who compete for prizes must be under seventeen years of age.

The stories must be addressed to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Remember that three story books, rollicking, jolly tales will be given as prizes and that no story can be counted which arrives later than October 15.

DIXIE PATTON.

## THE BIRD'S NEST

One day when I was at school our teacher wanted us to get all the birds' nests we could so we could draw them. As we were running about looking for them I saw one and ran to it. When I got there I saw how the bird had built its nest. A string was woven into the straw of the nest and hung on a limb. When I showed it to the teacher and told her how it was done, she said the bird was very intelligent.

LUCY LEWIS, Age 10.

## A SMASH-UP

One day in October we were moving from Alsask to Ridpath. My father had been down there for a long time. My mother was very scared on the train. When we were going around a curve we ran into a pile of logs on the track. The train was wrecked. My mother and two sisters got out, but my two brothers and I could not.

It was about six o'clock when we got out. My mother and two sisters had gone with a wagon. My two brothers and I waited for the next freight that came, but it did not stop, so we set up our tent for the night. Next morning we started for Kindersley. We got home in three days, but were very tired.

HENDRY FRASER.  
Ridpath, Sask., age 10.

## THE ROBIN'S LIFE STORY

I am writing again, as I thought the other stories were too hard. I am going to write about one interesting thing in nature and that is how the mother robin bird cares for her young.

At this time of the year the robins have laid their eggs and have their young birds hatched out. They build their nests from twelve to fifteen feet from the ground, in the branch of a tree, and generally in maple or poplar trees. They lay five little brown spotted eggs. When the young birds first come out the mother and father go out and gather worms for them to eat. When the mother and father come home, the young birds open their mouths for something to eat and then they drop in the worms.

When the young birds get their feathers on so they can fly, they hop down onto the ground and fly away. Then they have to find their own food themselves.

HAZEL PECK, Age 10.

## A ROBIN'S NEST

The other day, when I was down for the eggs, my brothers showed me a cute little robin's nest with four eggs in it. After two or three weeks there were four little birds in the nest.

Soon the mother began to teach the little ones to fly, but they came back to the nest at night to sleep.

One day my brother found the nest down on the ground and one of the

little birds dead. The other three were alive. So he put the nest back, and the other three birds in the nest. It was a few days later that the little birds flew away. I have never seen them since, but I think they will not come back.

JANE CHAPPLE.

Shoal Lake, Man., age 10.

## THE CROW

One day, while I was out at a picnic, we found a crow in a nest. I went up to get it, but it flew on to the ground. Then I got the crow and fed it crumbs. One of the other children got hold of it and he let the crow eat crumbs from the ground. The boy's father took the crow and threw it into the willows. I went to get it but could not find it anywhere. I went outside the willows and found it running to its nest. We let it go, but when we came back from the baseball ground we found it eating a biscuit.

I guess I will have to stop my story and chase the crow from the biscuits.

WILLIE CHICKEN, Age 10.

## FRED JOHNS

There once lived a poor boy who had no parents. His name was Fred Johns. He was sixteen years old. Fred lived in a shaky old house. His stove was old and rusty. His table was what we could hardly call a table, it was a wooden box. In one corner stood an old bed, which looked as if it might have been in the ark. On the bed was a coat to lie on. There was also a fur coat to cover him. He had a bag of leaves for a pillow. In another corner there was a cupboard. It contained two cracked plates, a cup, a teapot, a cooking pan and a knife and spoon. On one of the plates there was a loaf of bread.

Fred worked hard every day, but made little money. He ran a taxicab, which had been his father's.

But on this certain night Fred was not as cheerful as usual. Tonight he only brought home some potatoes. Always before he brought home something else. But Fred was not one to grumble. He ate his supper, washed the dishes and went to bed.

When he awoke in the morning it was raining very hard. "Ah!" he said, "I shall make money today." "Those other fellows are afraid that rain will soil their cabs, but I'm not afraid of rain." He soon dressed, and ate his breakfast, and was at work. And it was true, he did make money. He brought home five dollars.

This rain kept up for a week and at the end of the week Fred had thirty dollars. He knew the best thing for him to do was to go to a large city near by and work there. He took out two dollars for fare and bought clothes with the rest, and left on the evening train.

As soon as he landed, he got a boarding place. Then he set out to look for a job. He soon got one. He then went back to his room, got his supper and went to bed.

When he awoke he jumped out of bed and dressed, then went downstairs and got his breakfast and went to work.

One night after he had been there many years, his fellow companions took him to a party. There he was introduced to Miss Nellie White. Of course he took her home. In about four months the engagement of Miss White and Mr. Johns was given out. It was not long before they were married.

They now live in a large house by the lake. They have three children. Mr. Johns is one of the richest men in the city.

HELEN SWANK, Age 9.

## CATCHING GOPHERS

One day a little girl came to visit me. I asked her what we would play. She said we would catch gophers, so I got the gopher trap and two snares, one for her and one for myself, and we went over to the big slough in our pasture field, where I knew that there were lots of them.

As soon as we got there I saw one just ready to go into a hole. I chased it down and set my trap.

We caught nine that day, eight with the trap and one with the snare.

MABEL BOOKWALTER.  
Success, Sask., age 9.

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# Farmers' Market Place

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**WILL EXCHANGE HALF SECTION GOOD** farm land for cattle and a few young mares. Land located four miles from Ryley, two miles from Dodda, on the C.N.R. Apply to Anderson & Steffens, Ryley, Alta.

**480 ACRES FOR SALE—IN FIRST CLASS DIS-** trict; about 350 acres under cultivation. Will sell cheap for quick sale, easy terms. Apply O. H. Carveth, Chamberlain, Sask. 38-2

**WILL EXCHANGE 200 ACRE ONTARIO FARM** for Western stock farm. D. Bertrand, Grimsby East, Ont.

**WANTED TO HEAR OF GOOD FARM OR** unimproved land for sale. Send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

## SHEEP

**SHEEP FOR SALE BY SIMON DOWNIE &** Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 700 grade Shrop. ewes and lambs, 200 range ewes and lambs, 50 registered Shrop ewes and 100 registered Shrop. rams. 25tf

**LEICESTER SHEEP FOR SALE—PRIZE WIN-** ners, reasonable prices. R. D. Laing, Stonewall, Man. 38-3

**REGISTERED OXFORD DOWN RAMS—I** have a choice lot of rams from 1 to 3 years old (\$25 to \$35), all prize winners at Winnipeg or Brandon; also 100 grade ewes for sale; also 2 natural born sheep dog pups, \$5 each. Frank Brown, Ninette, Man. 38-4

**FOR SALE—20 OXFORD RAM LAMBS NOT** pedigreed, but big strong fellows, weighing 100 to 120 lbs., \$10 each, well marked; also 3 pure bred Oxford ram lambs, \$20 each. George Gordon, Oak Lake, Man. 38-2

## FARM STOCK FOR SALE

**J. A. MAHARG, MOOSE JAW—BREEDER** Holsteins, Berkshires, Leicester Sheep. 86tf

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**APPLES, FALL AND WINTER—FOR SALE.** Write or wire for quotations. Our fruit is all taken from well cultivated orchards. Only sell sprayed fruit. Address: McDougall and Evans, Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont. 38-4

**APPLES, SUGAR, SALT, LUMBER, FENCE** Posts—Car lots direct from producers. Get our prices on apples before ordering elsewhere. Years of experience in distributing these commodities. McCollum Lumber and Supply Co., 707 Merchants Bank Winnipeg. 84-6

**WANTED—BY MEMBERS OF MORTLACH** Co-operative Association Ltd., several carloads of oats for seed and feed; also carload of potatoes. Send sample of oats and name of variety of potatoes, and prices delivered to Mortlach, Sask., to Harry Giles, Mortlach, Sask. 38-4

**WANTED—QUOTATIONS FOR OATS IN CAR** loads f.o.b. Coleville, Sask. Address Chris. Jacklin, Sec.-Treas. Grain Growers' Association, Beaufield, Sask.

**PRINTING—MUNICIPAL FORMS, VOTERS'** Lists. Prize Lists. Sale Catalogs. Elevator Stationery. Auditors' Reports. Everything in Printing. Public Press Ltd., Winnipeg.

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Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

## SWINE

**WA-WA-DELL FARM BERKSHIRES—** Large, improved, prolific, bacon-type. Champions over all breeds, Regina Winter Fair, on foot and carcass. Now offering 15 August and October boars, 17 July and August bred sows. Booking orders for March, April and May Pigs from 20 of the good sows of the breed. Pairs and trios not akin. Everything priced to sell. Money-back-return-paid guarantee of satisfaction. Ship C.P.R., C.N.R., G.T.P. or G.N.R. A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man. 15tf

**NO FEED—MUST SELL MY ENTIRE HERD** of Berkshires and Yorkshires. Write your wants without delay for bargain prices. E. E. Baynton, Bigstick Lake, Sask. Maple Creek Station. 38-10

**20 SOWS BREED TO IMPORTED BOAR;** a few choice July boars. A number of spring pigs ready for shipment. Shorthorn bulls. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 17tf

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**REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—YOUNG STOCK** from April and May litters for sale. If you are buying, write your wants and let me quote you a farmers' price. Write now to W. J. Saunders, Marshall, Sask. 39-42

**FOR SALE—YOUNG POLAND CHINA BOARS** and sows, unrelated; also good brood sows; prices reasonable. H. B. Lawrence, Marquis, Sask.

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**SHIP YOUR CREAM TO SIMPSON CREAM-** ery Co. We pay the highest prices, remit with each shipment, guarantee honest test, prompt return of cans, and courteous treatment. Ship today, it will pay you. Simpson Creamery Co., Winnipeg, Man.

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## CO-OPERATION IN LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited, with headquarters at Calgary, and branches all over Alberta, reports several months of very successful business. The numerous locals have taken up the work of this department vigorously, with the result that an average of 1,000 hogs per week have been passing thru their hands.

A list of hogs soon to be available for shipment is kept at each local by the agent of the Company, who advises the owners, and ships them on a certain day to the most promising market point. Most of the shipments have found their way to the stockyards at Calgary and Edmonton, and all have sold at the highest market price.

The hogs are bought outright and paid for at the point of shipment, and the Company has been able to meet the competition of private buyers, and at the same time to pay the top price, by reason of their organization and their inexpensive method of getting the hogs together. The system outlined is economical, alike to the Company and to its patrons. Economical inasmuch as at a busy local the elevator man's activities are spread over the whole year at a normal salary, and not over the grain season only at high wages, with consequent deterioration of plant, and possible loss of business from closing down. Further there have to be no buyers and rigs hired to scour the country after stock, and the farmers are finding that the establishment of an emporium for their mutual benefit, such as these elevator points have proved to be, results to their advantage for convenience as well as profit. Farmers, by the shipment of their grain, hogs and hay thru the Company, and by their purchase from it co-operatively of such essentials as binder twine and fruit, are stimulating

the growth of a concern which is established for their interest and to their advantage.

The Company now have their own organization at the Alberta stockyards, Calgary, to receive stock and to place it on the market. Large shipments have been sent to the Seattle market since the American tariff changes, and the Company is watching the markets closely. Should they fall at any point, they are prepared to ship and take care of stock to the best available market point, however distant.

The agents of the Company at country points are promptly advised of any turn the market may take and these in their turn advise their patrons in the manner securing to them all the benefits of a rise, notice of which private buyers would, in their own interests, keep to themselves.

The Company is now ready and willing to handle shipments of cattle, hogs or sheep on consignment and to advise prospective shippers at all times concerning the condition of the market and as to the shipment of their stock. Stock can be billed in the farmer's own name in care of the Livestock Department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited.

The Company is always on hand to see that stock is transferred carefully and promptly, yarded and given every possible care and by so doing it believes that it is putting the livestock industry on a better basis than ever before. On account of the organization and inexpensive methods of operation, all charges other than the actual cost of handling are done away with and the profits return directly to the shipper, and further, the officers of this Company, being in close touch with government and other officials, are constantly on the look out as to ways and means of still more drastic reform. Farmers, in their own interests, should help as much as possible the efforts of their own Company in handling livestock.

## SASKATCHEWAN LIVESTOCK TRANSFERS

Owing to unfavorable conditions farmers in certain sections will not be in a position to winter any large number of stock this winter. Those who are compelled to reduce their stock this winter are asked to communicate at once with the Livestock Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Regina, giving the class and age of stock, the number for sale and the prices required for each class.

The attention of those who are fortunate enough to be able to retain or increase their stock is drawn to the fact that at no time in the history of the Dominion have prospects been brighter for the future of the livestock industry. Despite circumstances most favorable to the increase of the present supply, prices are bound to rise, and even altho feed may be high in price in some sections, it will have to increase enormously before it will be unprofitable to market it in the shape of livestock.

Farmers who are starting in livestock should not be discouraged by adverse crop conditions, rather the reverse, for in livestock is to be found the solution of the crop failure problem.

## A DISTINCTIVE COW

Sandwiched in among ordinary yields there are occasional extraordinary yields that make glad the heart of the good cow's owner because he has taken the trouble to record her actual production. While the ordinary cows in July were giving their meagre doles of seven hundred or six hundred pounds of milk and twenty-four or twenty pounds of fat, a grade cow in Quebec gave 1,279 pounds of milk, testing 5.8, yielding 74 pounds of fat.

A cow like that is surely accomplishing something. In six months of such work she would give as food for humanity more digestible nutrients than would be afforded by five average dressed steers. She is giving far more back from the energy contained in her food than the best skilled engineer can obtain from a quadruple expansion engine for the fuel consumed.

It pays to feed good cows well; it also pays any farmer to find out, by keeping records of each cow, just what each produces. In the ordinary way, the above excellent cow would be lumped in with the "average" of the district, while she really deserves a distinct niche to herself in the hall of fame. Perhaps dairy records will discover some distinctive cows in your herd. Build your herd of selected individuals.—C. F. W.



## The Way of his Fathers

Continued from Page 7

drowsy bird-note overhead. But, most of all, he was conscious of the silence of the old house. He thought it would be equally silent when they were gone, and he was left alone; it was an accusing silence, and it pointed a finger that never wavered.

At midnight he could bear it no longer. He got up, overturning a porch chair in his haste, and went into the square, lamp-lit hall. At the head of the stairway his mother stood, still dressed.

"Bently," she called softly, "will you lock up, dear, and put out the light?"

As he obeyed she was gone, and he was almost glad not to meet her in the darkness.

He sat by the table in his room and wrote a long, glowing letter to a college chum. It was full of what his life would be in the West. As he mapped out his brilliant future with strong, obstinate touches, he began to feel at ease again, and free from the reproaches of conscience. Then he lay down in his white bed, with its cool sheets smelling faintly of lavender, and fell into a heavy, troubled sleep.

He dreamed that he was traveling far, far away from the old home—thru myriad towns, built to the glory of great men who had gone before him; that he left them all behind, with his eyes on a far country that gleamed like a pearl thru mist. He dreamed that when he reached it at last, they were waiting for him, a great people, to hail him as a leader and a man among men; and he began to build a high wall of marble, and to cut in the stone laurel leaves and long inscriptions in an unknown tongue; but when he had finished, he dreamed they stood about it and said no word, until a stranger came and called it a monument whose builder had buried his own soul beneath it. And then, out of the silence, he heard his mother calling, and he knew that all things were as nothing to the outreach of her arms and the touch of her kiss; and he tried to

go, but it was too far, and still he heard her calling from a great way off.

"Bently, come! Your father is ill!" He woke with a start, to see her standing above him in the moonlight.

"He is very ill," she whispered. "It is shock, or something—I cannot get him to speak to me. Oh, Bently!"

As he sat up he read the agony in her face, half thrown into shadow.

"Come," she said again. "Thank God that you are here—you will know what to do!"

She was gone again, and he was up, pulling on his shoes, and only waiting to light the lamp.

He bore it along to his father's room, to see the prone figure on the leather couch and his mother leaning over it. His heart stopped as he looked; then it bounded again.

"Wait," he said.

He had turned, and was hurrying blindly down to the office below, to his father's medicine chest. A moment later he was back again, fighting the battle for his father's life.

His brain had never been so clear, or so compelling. He felt underneath the shock and the agony of it a sense of mastery, a dominion of self, that guided muscle and eye. He told his mother what to do, and she did it promptly and without question.

It was apoplexy—he had no doubt of that; but the danger only quickened his courage and controlled his will. And then, all at once, it rushed over him—his youth, his lack of experience, his inadequacy to fight single-handed the battle of one so terribly dear, with the shadow of loss already hanging over him—this man whose chance for life lay in his hands!

"Mother," he said, "dress quickly—you must harness Magog and go for Dr. Baker. I'll work till he comes."

She obeyed him blindly. He could never forget her mute trust, her absolute belief in his wisdom. He fought back scorching tears from his eyes as he heard her go down the stairway and out on the porch, and from the window saw her reach the padlock on the barn door. A few moments longer, and she had

rolled off, the old buggy swaying along the roadway, until she was hidden from him in the darkness. He was thankful, then, that the horse was old and true and tried.

And then he was alone in the night, with a fire in his brain, and a prayer, dumb and voiceless, that he might stay the destroying angel's hand.

He lost track of time. He only heard the heavy, stertorous breathing, and counted the minutes by each breath. He lost all sense of proportion, everything was magnified, horrible, unlike itself; and yet his hand, measuring each powerful drug, never quivered, and his judgment never lost its balance. Once he saw a blue pallor steal over the rigid face, and he started forward, to use the last reserve at his command; and then, as the deadly color passed, he settled back doggedly, to watch and wait.

He grew to know himself, in those vivid hours, as he had never known himself before. It was as if, in the mysterious presence of this touch of the infinite, his garments of self-love and self-belief had fallen away, and he stood naked and ashamed. His heart melted, and he bowed before the majesty of this good man, whose simplicity had exalted him above the common measure of a lowly life. He saw, now, why the old doctor's people had loved him, and trusted their lives to his keeping—because they knew he would never fail them, but would fight their battles till he fell like a soldier at his post. And for his reward there was nothing that God decreed, or that the world could give, so priceless as this heritage of a people's faith, his consciousness of a work well done.

Longing to tell him of it, to speak to him, Bently leaned forward.

"Father!" he cried. "Father!"

Then, with desperation, he bent again to his task. A few moments later the heavy eyes opened.

"Bently," murmured the sick man. "My son!"

### III

Through the gray morning they came to him, his mother and his father's

## FARMERS!

If you are Interested,  
Read This:

The Saskatoon Mutual Fire  
Insurance Co.,  
Saskatoon, Sask.

Dear Sir—I received your cheque for \$25.50 and receipted payment for this year's assessment on Policy, for loss of one cow by lightning, for which accept thanks. I shall certainly do all I can to get my neighbors to insure in The Saskatoon Mutual Fire Insurance Co. after the fair and equitable way you have used me in this matter.

Yours truly,

(Signed) J. H. Sandford.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS  
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

friend, and found him holding his father's hand, dry-eyed, and with a slow-dawning hope in his face which Dr. Baker's first glance answered.

"Bently," he said, "thank God you were here! You've done nobly—I think your father will live."

And then his mother hid her face on her son's shoulder.

Later on, that same day, Dr. Baker came to him again.

"He will certainly live," he said cheerfully. "It's all due to you, my boy. If you hadn't been here—" His voice grew serious. "But, Bently, you will have to take your father's place. He will never work in harness again."

Bently lifted his eyes to the kindly face so near him. There was a new light in them.

"I can never do what he has done, Dr. Baker," and his voice broke a little. "But I will take his place, sir, and do the very best I can!"

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**W**E make this statement on the strength of letters which we are receiving daily from customers who write to tell us that they received their goods very promptly, and that they were more than satisfied with our values. It is gratifying to know this, because it confirms us in our opinion that only a purely catalogue house can handle business received by mail to the satisfaction of the customers who shop in this way, because its whole attention is devoted to filling orders received by mail, and because business can be done much more economically.

We cannot speak too strongly of our service and our values. To fill nearly all orders on the same day on which they are received, is establishing a new record in Canada. To give the values we offer in our catalogue is to greatly increase the purchasing power of money. Our styles, too, are the newest and most popular now being worn in fashion centres.

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This is one of our most popular-priced corsets and also one of our most popular styles. It is made from strong English coutil and has medium low bust. It has short boning and is strapped top and bottom. It has also free hips and deep skirt. Though it is made on long lines, the short boning makes it exceedingly comfortable.

**3A675. Women's Medium Low Bust Corsets, 1.75**  
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**WINNIPEG**  
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# Save Money on COAL

Buy your coal by the car direct from the Farmers' Own Company and save the handling charges and the middleman's profit. We shipped thousands of tons of coal last season and saved our customers from \$1.00 to \$4.00 on every ton.

We handle nothing but the best, and everything is guaranteed.

Write for prices, freight paid to any station.

Co-operative Department  
The Grain Growers' Grain Company Ltd.  
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## The Farmer's Grain Partner

**Q** Selling your grain at the right time is just as important as attention in loading and grading. That's why you should have your grain handled by a thoroughly experienced and reliable firm.

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Though only doing a commission business, i.e., SELLING customers' grain (not BUYING it) for a commission, we can always, on request, secure and wire a bid for grain "on track." Write us about this.

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We will guarantee to pay the following Prices, live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg:

HENS, 11c to 12c; DUCKS—Young 11c to 12c, Old 10c; OLD ROOSTERS, 9c; TURKEYS, 13c to 15c; GEESE, 10c to 11c; CHICKENS, 11c to 12½c.

Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt Cash on receipt of shipments.

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## \$3.35 Wonder Coal Oil Table Lamp \$3.35

The "Wonder" Table Lamp is the greatest lamp improvement of a generation, equal in light giving power to the Tungsten electric light, yet burns ordinary coal oil. It is lighted and put out like ordinary lamp. Burns 70 hours on one gallon of coal oil. Absolutely safe. No smoke. No odor. No noise. Can't explode. Is simple and always clean.

A VERY HANDSOME ORNAMENTAL TABLE LAMP OF POLISHED BRASS. A powerful, clear white light, a light which does not tire the eyes, or hurt the nerves. This lamp complete at a price lower than anything similar previously offered:

No. 3E—Price complete, weight 3 lbs. \$3.35  
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## \$1<sup>85</sup><sub>UP</sub> Fitted Plow Shares \$1<sup>85</sup><sub>UP</sub>

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# This Information is Worth \$100 or More

**Q** In tone, quality, workmanship, material and beauty of design, the "LIEDER" Cabinet Grand Piano at \$185 is the equal of any piano on the Canadian market sold by dealers at from \$300 to \$350 on time.

**Q** There are several good reasons why the Lieder will cost you from \$115 to \$165 less than any other piano of equal standard. **Q** In the first place, we both buy and sell Lieder pianos for cash and thus cut out all discounts. We also cut out all agents; there are no salaries, no commissions, no travelling expenses, no bad debts, no bookkeeping to swell the cost of the "Lieder" Cabinet Grand.

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To the cost of construction we add only a very narrow margin of profit. We keep purchase price as low as possible so that our Lieder piano at \$185 may afford yet another striking example of Eaton value.

### DESCRIPTION

Technical description of the "Lieder" Cabinet Grand Piano is as follows:

CASE—Beautiful design in Colonial or Louis XIV, in walnut or mahogany finish.

ACTION—All wood parts are winter sawn maple. Hammer blocks are hinged to brass flange rail, insuring stability and full action. All other metal parts are German silver and will not rust.

KEYS—White keys are genuine ivory. Black keys are polished ebony.

HAMMERS—Are genuine Wickert felt.

DIMENSIONS—Height 54½ in.; length 61½ in.; width 27½ in.

Other strong features are Patent Pedals, American imported Copperwound Brass Strings, Nickel-plated Pins. Unusually good tone, pure, rich and sweet the entire length of the keyboard.

48T2. Price f.o.b. Factory in Ontario - - - **185.00**

Shipping Weight - 300 lbs.

**T. EATON CO. LIMITED**  
WINNIPEG CANADA



# The Farmers' Market

## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, September 26, 1914)

Wheat—Evidence has accumulated, if evidence was needed, that the active bullish speculation that was a feature of the war scare has departed from the market. It has been a week of persistent selling pressure and apparent exhaustion of anything that looked like either investment buying or speculative commitments for the rise. The American markets led the decline and prices have followed steadily and at the close today were 3½ to 3¼ lower than last Saturday. Taking the week's news as it developed from day to day, there has been nothing to indicate any fundamental change. That there has been some lull in the buying of our surplus, after the fairly large purchases made some time ago, is natural and that it should come at a time when our stocks are beginning to enlarge tends to give the advantage somewhat to those who hold that the advance was altogether too fast and that a stiff reaction is due with prices likely to settle around the dollar-ten level, at least while receipts from the country continue to arrive freely, unless some new factors develop. The cash demand is very poor, exporters being unable to work much new business with the United Kingdom.

Oats—Prices steady but undertone not so firm due to lull in cash demand, closing ½ to 1¼ lower.

Barley—Improvement in demand and scarcity of offerings resulted in prices advancing 2 to 2½ cents.

Flax—Heavy all the week in sympathy with pressure in Duluth, closing 5 to 6 cents down.

WINNIPEG FUTURES					STOCKS IN TERMINALS				
Wheat—	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	May	Fort William, Sept. 25, 1914—	1914	1913	1914	1913
September 22	109½	111½	112½	119½	1 hard	8,908.00	172,197.30	1 hard	8,908.00
September 23	110½	112½	113½	118½	2 Nor.	2,345,210.00	4,437,330.20	2 Nor.	2,345,210.00
September 24	110½	111½	112½	118½	3 Nor.	4,902,779.30	1,198,599.40	3 Nor.	4,902,779.30
September 25	109½	111½	112½	118½	No. 4	1,947,739.10	50,265.10	No. 4	1,947,739.10
September 26	108½	109½	110½	117½	Others	1,626,351.20	1,008,634.13	Others	1,626,351.20
September 27	108½	109½	110½	117½	This week	14,347,902.10	17,127,194.13	This week	14,347,902.10
Oats—					Last week	9,868,599.40	4,246,990.03	Last week	9,868,599.40
September 22	48½	48½	48½	48½	Increase	4,479,302.30	2,880,204.10	Increase	4,479,302.30
September 23	48½	48½	48½	48½	Oats			Oats	
September 24	48½	48½	48½	48½	1 C.W.	7,739.04	15,594.00	1 C.W.	7,739.04
September 25	49½	49½	49½	49½	2 C.W.	765,235.14	1,947,130.00	2 C.W.	765,235.14
September 26	49½	49½	49½	49½	3 C.W.	420,282.28	100,544.00	3 C.W.	420,282.28
September 27	49½	49½	49½	49½	Ex. 1 Fd.	51,534.04	65,517.00	Ex. 1 Fd.	51,534.04
Flax—					Others	557,965.23	169,801.10	Others	557,965.23
September 22	122½	124½	126½	128½	This week	1,802,757.05	2,388,586.10	This week	1,802,757.05
September 23	122½	124½	126½	128½	Last week	897,220.19	1,916,124.04	Last week	897,220.19
September 24	122½	124½	126½	128½	Increase	905,536.20	472,462.06	Increase	905,536.20
September 25	122½	124½	126½	128½	Barley			Barley	
September 26	122½	124½	126½	128½	3 C.W.	87,148.15	1,715,568.48	3 C.W.	87,148.15
September 27	122½	124½	126½	128½	4 C.W.	177,524.16	96,574.32	4 C.W.	177,524.16

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES					SHIPMENTS				
(Sample Market, September 26)					1914	1913	1914	1913	1913
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	1.09½	1.09½	1.09½	1.09½	Wheat	4,071,212	316,205	88,057	247,713
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car, transit	1.09½	1.09½	1.09½	1.09½	Oats	96,854	11,090	3,123	2,082
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car, dockage	1.09½	1.09½	1.09½	1.09½	Flax	4,190,612	293,175	317,903	102,319
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 8 cars	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	Barley	98,744	11,055	4,805	63
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.08½	1.08½	1.08½	1.08½	Wheat	4,071,212	316,205	88,057	247,713
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	1.08½	1.08½	1.08½	1.08½	Oats	96,854	11,090	3,123	2,082
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.06½	1.06½	1.06½	1.06½	Flax	4,190,612	293,175	317,903	102,319
No. 2 Nor. wheat, part car, dockage	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	Barley	98,744	11,055	4,805	63
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.06½	1.06½	1.06½	1.06½	Wheat	4,071,212	316,205	88,057	247,713
No. 3 wheat, 7 cars	1.02½	1.02½	1.02½	1.02½	Oats	96,854	11,090	3,123	2,082
No. 3 wheat, 4 cars	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	Flax	4,190,612	293,175	317,903	102,319
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.02½	1.02½	1.02½	1.02½	Barley	98,744	11,055	4,805	63
Sample grade wheat, 2 cars	1.02½	1.02½	1.02½	1.02½	Wheat	4,071,212	316,205	88,057	247,713
Wheat screenings, 1 car, ton	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	Oats	96,854	11,090	3,123	2,082
Wheat screenings, part car, ton	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	Flax	4,190,612	293,175	317,903	102,319
No. 3 durum wheat, 1 car, transit	1.00½	1.00½	1.00½	1.00½	Barley	98,744	11,055	4,805	63
No. 1 durum wheat, 2 cars, transit	1.00½	1.00½	1.00½	1.00½	Wheat	4,071,212	316,205	88,057	247,713
No. 4 wheat, 8 cars	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06	Oats	96,854	11,090	3,123	2,082
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	1.08½	1.08½	1.08½	1.08½	Flax	4,190,612	293,175	317,903	102,319
No. 4 wheat, 7 cars	1.09½	1.09½	1.09½	1.09½	Barley	98,744	11,055	4,805	63
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.06½	1.06½	1.06½	1.06½	Wheat	4,071,212	316,205	88,057	247,713
No. 2 yellow corn, 1 car	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	Oats	96,854	11,090	3,123	2,082
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	Flax	4,190,612	293,175	317,903	102,319
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	Barley	98,744	11,055	4,805	63
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	Wheat	4,071,212	316,205	88,057	247,713
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	Oats	96,854	11,090	3,123	2,082
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	Flax	4,190,612	293,175	317,903	102,319
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	Barley	98,744	11,055	4,805	63
Special grade barley, 1 car	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	Wheat	4,071,212	316,205	88,057	247,713
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	Oats	96,854	11,090	3,123	2,082
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	Flax	4,190,612	293,175	317,903	102,319
No. 1 feed barley, 3 cars	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	Barley	98,744	11,055	4,805	63
Sample barley, 1 car	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.57	Wheat	4,071,212	316,205	88,057	247,713
Sample barley, 14 cars	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	Oats	96,854	11,090	3,123	2,082
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.45½	1.45½	1.45½	1.45½	Flax	4,190,612	293,175	317,903	102,319
No. 1 flax, 2 cars	1.44½	1.44½	1.44½	1.44½	Barley	98,744	11,055	4,805	63
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	Wheat	4,071,212	316,205	88,057	247,713

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from September 22 to September 28 inclusive

Date	WHEAT					OATS					BARLEY					FLAX				
	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°	Feed	2CW	SCW	Ex1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
Sept. 22	109½	106	101	92½	87	81½	..	48½	47½	47½	47½	45½	64½	59½	57	55	121½	118½	..	..
23	110½	107½	102½	93½	88½	82½	..	48½	47½	47½	47½	45½	64½	59½	57	55	124	121	..	..
24	110½	106½	102	94	88	83	..	48½	47½	47½	47½	45½	65	60	58	56	123½	120½	..	..
25	109½	106½	101½	93½	88½	83½	79½	49½	47½	47½	47½	45½	66	61	59	57	123½	120½	..	..
26	108½	105	100	93	87½	82½	78½	49½	47½	47½	47½	45½	66½	61	59	57	122½	119½	..	..
28	108½	104½	99½	93	87	82	78	49½	47½	47½	47½	45½	66½	61	59	57	122	119	..	..

## THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

## CORRECTED TO MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28

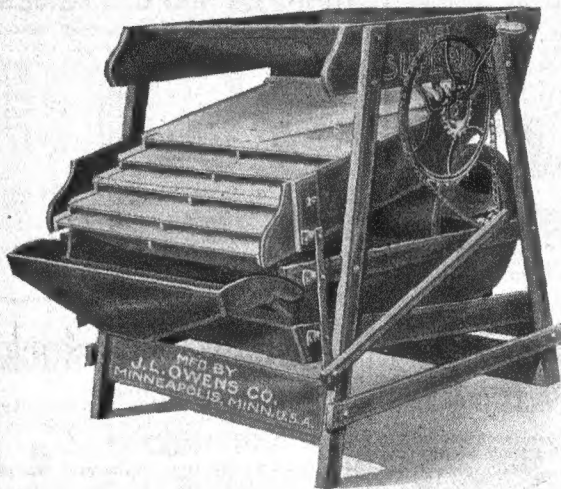
Winnipeg Grain				Winnipeg Livestock				Country Produce			
MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	NEW C'P	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	MON.	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	YEAR AGO
<b>Cash Wheat</b>				<b>Cattle</b>				<b>Butter (per lb.)</b>			
No. 1 Nor.	108½	111½	83½	Choice steers	7.00-7.25	7.00-7.25	6.00-6.25	Fancy dairy	25c	25c	24c-25c
No. 2 Nor.	104½	108	82	Best butcher steers and	6.75-7.00	6.75-7.00	5.75-6.00	No. 1 dairy	20c	20c	22c
No. 3 Nor.	99½	103	80½	heifers	6.75-7.00	6.75-7.00	5.75-6.00	Good round lots	17c-18c	17c-18c	20c
No. 4	93	95½	74½	Fair to good butcher	6.25-6.50	6.25-6.50	5.40-5.65	Eggs (per doz.)	20c-21c	20c-21c	25c
No. 5	87	88½	..	steers and heifers	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.50	5.50-5.65	Strictly new laid	20c-21c	20c-21c	25c
No. 6	82	84	..	Best fat cows	5.25-5.50	5.25-5.75	5.50-5.65	Potatoes	50c-55c	50c-55c	35c-37c
Feed	78	..	..	Medium cows	5.25-5.50	5.25-5.50	5.50-5.65	New	50c-55c	50c-55c	35c-37c
<b>Cash Oats</b>				Common cows	5.75-6.00	5.75-6.00	5.50-5.65	Milk and Cream	..	..	..
No. 2 CW	49½	50½	55½	Best bulls	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	4.25-4.50	Sweet cream (per lb.)	30c	30c	32c
<b>Cash Barley</b>				Com'n and medium bulls	4.50-4.75	4.50-5.00	3.50-4.00	Butterfat	24c	24c	27c
No. 3	66½	64	45½	Choice veal calves	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	7.50-8.00	Cream for butter-making	24c	24c	27c
<b>Cash Flax</b>				Heavy calves	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	6.00-6.50	Butterfat (per lb.)	24c	24c	27c
No. 1 NW	122	122½	123	Best milkers and springers	..	..	..	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	11.90 to 12.10	11.90 to 12.10	..
<b>Wheat Futures</b>				Common milkers and springers	..	..	..	Live Poultry	..	..	..
October	108½	111½	83½	Hogs	..	..	..	Hens	11c	11c	..
December	110½	113	82½	Choice hogs	8.35	8.50	8.00	Roosters	9c	9c	..
May	117½	120	88½	Heavy sows	8.55	8.70	8.00	Ducks	11c	11c	..
<b>Oat Futures</b>				Stags	8.35	8.50	8.00	Turkeys	13c-14c	13c-14c	..
October	49½	40½	55½	<b>Sheep and Lambs</b>				<b>Hay (per ton)</b>			
December	49½	40½	55½	Choice lambs	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	No. 1 Red Top	115	114	111-112
May	49½	40½	55½	Best killing sheep	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	No. 1 Upland	114	112	110-111
<b>Flax Futures</b>				<b>Country Produce</b>				No. 1 Timothy	118	118	116-117
October	122½	126½	122	Butter (per lb.)	..	..	..	No. 1 Midland	118	118	116-117
December	124½	128	123	Eggs (per doz.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	126½	130	126	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

## WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western Markets on Friday, September 25, were:			
Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis	
1 Nor. wheat	1.09½	1.08½	
2 Nor. wheat	1.06	1.08½	
3 Nor. wheat	1.01½	1.08½	
3 white oats	.47½	.45½	
Flax, No. 1	1.23½	1.45	
Futures—			
Oct. wheat	1.09½		
Dec. wheat	1.11	1.08½	
May wheat	1.18	1.14½	
	Winnipeg	Chicago	
Beef Cattle, top	\$7.50	\$11.05	
Hogs, top	8.35	9.00	
Sheep, yearlings	6.00	6.40	



## KING OF WILD OAT SEPARATORS



### The Owen "New Superior" Wild Oat Separator

With our patented open and blank space sieves it positively separates every wild oat seed, causing them to lie flat, and not up on end.

### Patent Adjustable Wind Boards

are provided so that blast is always under control. Can blow out as much or as little as you like, making it a perfect oat cleaner and grader. The lower shoe is fitted with a cleaning rack that is adjustable, never touching the sieve, but just close enough to knock out any grain that gets stuck when going over the sieve. It is movable, working back and forth about two inches in opposite directions to the shoe. By this improvement the capacity is increased about 25 per cent.

### It is Strong, Well Built and Bolted--Not Nailed

Our machine is built to clean any kind of grain and do perfect work. What the "NEW SUPERIOR" cannot do no other can do. Exceptionally easy to operate. Sizes 24, 32, and 42 inches wide, with or without bagger. Power attachment, to operate with gasoline engine, if desired.

### AGENTS WANTED

**Cushman Motor Works of Canada Limited**  
284 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Man.

## LIVE POULTRY WANTED

We guarantee to pay the prices we quote. These prices are for live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you

**HENS** ..... 11c per lb. have and how many. We will forward crates and shipping tags. Cash sent immediately on receipt of goods.  
**BOOSTERS** ..... 9c "  
**DUCKS** ..... 11c "  
**TURKEYS** ..... 13c to 16c "  
**SPRING CHICKENS** ..... Best Market Prices

**Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co., 91 Lusted St., Winnipeg**

### HILL SELECTION OF POTATOES

There is a widespread practice among farmers of planting second-sized potatoes, regardless of whether they come from vigorous hills or not. This is a serious mistake which can only have one result i.e., the early running out of variety. The practice of hill selection should be carried out, for altho it involves some extra labor it is worth it many times.

If the seed has been planted one seed piece in a place, uniformity of selection can be secured by confining the choice to the one stalk hills in the field. This method can be varied, however, by setting a standard in the ratio of not less than four good marketable potatoes to a one-stalk hill, seven to a two-stalk hill, and ten to a three-stalk hill. When the crop is half to two-thirds ripened the grower with a bundle of twigs or sticks, goes over the field and marks a number of hills showing exceptional vigor for next year's seed. When the crop is ready for digging these marked hills can be dug by hand. All of the marked plants have shown vigor, but all may not produce desirable tubers. Any marked hill which produces fewer tubers than has been set for the standard, or is undesirable in other re-

spects, should be discarded. Selection in this manner secures vigor, which is of prime importance in enabling the crop to withstand insects and diseases. Moreover, the grower is obtaining all of the seed stock from hills that have produced a fair number of marketable tubers—thus insuring an increased yield.

### FRUIT PROSPECTS

From the latest reports in relation to the fruit crop thruout the Dominion it is stated that excellent returns are expected. In regard to apples, the report says that the present season, as far as production is concerned, and speaking broadly for the whole Dominion, is a most satisfactory one. The crop is large and the fruit is clean and of good size. Such a condition is exceptional and if the means of distributing and marketing were normal, the growers would unquestionably reap abundant returns. The reference to the market applies of course to the present unsettled condition of the European markets, particularly the English market, which in ordinary times handles so much of the Canadian fruit produce. Just now the foreign market is greatly demoralized and growers in almost every section of the country are exceedingly pessimistic regarding the ultimate distribution of their fruit in a satisfactory manner. Certainly it is unfortunate that the European market has been so much upset, but this circumstance should be beneficial to consumers in the Western prairie provinces and should have the effect of making prices for fruit more reasonable in this Western country, providing the middleman is not allowed to reap too heavy a harvest over the transaction.

## OATS

We want all the good Oats we can get right now, as we have a big demand for Winnipeg consumption. It will pay you to communicate with us before disposing of your oats, as we can pay you better price from numerous points than obtainable elsewhere. Write or wire today.

**LAING BROS., WINNIPEG**

## New Western Freight Rates

The new railway freight tariffs, framed in compliance with the decision of the Dominion Railway Commission, which was the result of the investigation into the whole question of the justice of the Western freight rates heretofore in operation, came into operation at the beginning of the present month. The figures below, compiled by the Manitoba Free Press, set forth comparisons between the new rates and the rates which they have displaced. The comparisons are in cents per 100 lbs.:

### CLASS RATES

Between Winnipeg and Port Arthur and points East thereof:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	10
Old rates .....	86	72	57	42	38	34	20
New rates .....	85	71	56	42	38	32	19

From Winnipeg to points in Saskatchewan and Alberta the reductions approximate 7½ per cent., to points in British Columbia they run as high as almost 30 per cent. For instance:

To—	1	2	3	4	5	6
Regina .....	Old .... 90	75	60	45	40	33
	New .... 84	70	55	42	37	31
Moose Jaw .....	Old .... 96	80	64	48	43	36
	New .... 89	75	60	45	40	34
Swift Current .....	Old .... 115	96	76	58	52	43
	New .... 108	90	72	54	49	41
Calgary and Edmonton .....	Old .... 158	132	105	79	71	60
	New .... 146	122	98	73	65	56
Saskatoon .....	Old .... 111	93	74	56	50	42
	New .... 101	84	68	51	46	38
North Battleford .....	Old .... 123	103	82	62	56	47
	New .... 113	94	76	57	51	43
Vancouver .....	Old .... 300	260	212	159	146	133
	New .... 287	233	180	143	127	115
Nelson .....	Old .... 216	190	165	150	114	113
	New .... 216	181	145	108	97	87

### GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS

Large reductions are ordered in local mileage rates on grain and grain products. An example for each 100 miles is given below:

Miles	Man.	Sask.	Miles	Man.	Sask.
100 .....	Old .... 12	13	500 .....	Old .... 27	30
	New .... 10	10		New .... 21	21
200 .....	Old .... 16	17	600 .....	Old .... 31	34
	New .... 13	13		New .... 24	24
300 .....	Old .... 20	21	700 .....	Old .... 35	38
	New .... 16½	16½		New .... 26	26
400 .....	Old .... 23	25	800 .....	Old .... 38	42
	New .... 19	19		New .... 28	28

In addition to these decreases the Fort William terminal rates will apply to intermediate points. This will further reduce the rates to Winnipeg, Kenora, Dryden, etc., for local consumption. For instance:

Moose Jaw to Winnipeg .....	Old .... 25	Carlstadt to Winnipeg .....	Old .... 38
	New .... 18		New .... 22
Waldeck to Winnipeg .....	Old .... 30	Namaka to Winnipeg .....	Old .... 42
	New .... 20		New .... 24
Maple Creek to Winnipeg .....	Old .... 34		
	New .... 21		

### BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, MEATS AND POULTRY

The following are examples of the reductions in local mileage rates on above commodities:

Miles		Rates per 100 lbs.				Miles		Rates per 100 lbs.			
	Class	1	2	3	4		Class	1	2	3	4
100	...Old	42½	35½	28	21½	300	...Old	80½	67	53½	40
	...New	40	33	26	20		...New	73	61	48	37
200	...Old	64½	52½	42½	31½	400	...Old	97	81½	64	48
	...New	59	49	39	30		...New	89	75	60	45

### PIG IRON

The rates on pig iron from Port Arthur and Fort William are reduced as follows:

To	Old	New	To	Old	New
Winnipeg .....	20	13.4	Medicine Hat .....	46	35.7
Brandon .....	25	17.9	Calgary and Edmonton .....	52	40.2
Regina .....	34	25.9	Saskatoon .....	40	30.4

### SUGAR

The rates on sugar from Raymond, Alta., to points in Western Canada are lowered to correspond with the 58 cent rate to Winnipeg. For example:

To	Old	New	To	Old	New
Calgary .....	31	23	Edmonton .....	42	37
Regina .....	50	43	Moose Jaw .....	47	39
			Saskatoon .....	64	54
			Brandon .....	60	57

### COAL

The coal rates from mines in Saskatchewan and Alberta are reduced materially. A few examples are given below:

From Estevan to—					
Regina .....	Old .. \$1.80	Virden .....	Old .. \$1.90	Winnipeg .....	Old .. \$1.90
	New .. 1.50		New .. 1.50		New .. 1.80
Brandon .....	Old .. 1.70	Glenboro .....	Old .. 1.90	Crystal City .....	Old .. 1.90
	New .. 1.40		New .. 1.50		New .. 1.50
From Edmonton to—					
Carstairs .....	Old .. \$1.90	Coronation .....	Old .. \$2.20	Macklin .....	Old .. \$2.25
	New .. 1.50		New .. 1.70		New .. 1.80
Saskatoon .....	Old .. 3.00	Lanigan .....	Old .. 3.30	Wilkie .....	Old .. 2.50
	New .. 2.30		New .. 2.40		New .. 2.00
From Lethbridge to—					
Maple Creek .....	Old .. \$2.05	Swift Current .....	Old .. \$2.40	Moose Jaw .....	Old .. \$2.95
	New .. 1.60		New .. 2.00		New .. 2.40
Regina .....	Old .. 3.10	Brandon .....	Old .. 4.20	Winnipeg .....	Old .. 4.45
	New .. 2.50		New .. 3.50		New .. 4.10

Local mileage rates on vegetables and on building and paving material between points in Alberta and Saskatchewan and to and from points in Manitoba and those provinces are reduced 7½ per cent.

Cement rates from Calgary and other shipping points are lowered to the basis of the rates from Winnipeg.



## Special Price on Wire Fence

4 Wires, all No. 9 Hard Steel, at 15c per rod  
5 Wires, all No. 9 Hard Steel, at 18½c "

F.O.B. our Warehouse, Brandon

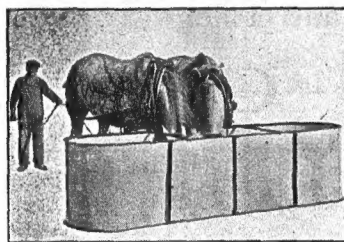
### We Guarantee this Fence to be The Best Made

If not satisfied you may return it and get your money back. We will pay all charges.

We are Overstocked in these Two Styles of fencing, and will ship promptly while it lasts. Send your money at once and

**DO NOT MISS THIS BARGAIN**

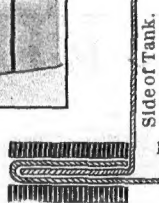
**The Safe Lock Fence Co.**  
Brandon Manitoba



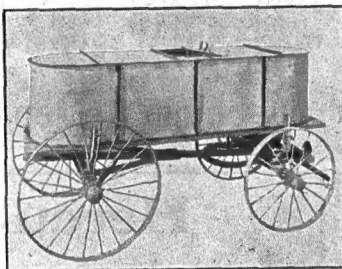
STOCK TANK, 6½ Bbl.  
Price : \$11.00

Write Us Today

ELECTRIC  
WELOED  
THROUGHOUT  
No Rivets to  
Rust Out or Leak



Side of Tank.  
Bottom of Tank.



WAGON TANK, 12 Bbl.  
Price : \$27.00

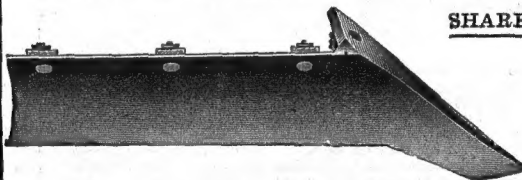
Made in Saskatoon

**Western Corrugated Culvert Co., Saskatoon, Canada**  
Money Back if Goods Not Satisfactory

## Plow Shares Direct To User!

Cheap Plow Shares kill horses. These Fitted Plow Shares are absolutely guaranteed first class in every respect. They are standard in make and quality. Stubble, Breaker or Engine Plow Shares same price.

SHARES FOR ANY PLOW



### PRICE LIST

12 in. Shares, each \$2.00  
13 or 14 in. " " \$2.25  
16 in. Shares, " " \$2.50

When ordering, give name of plow and letters and numbers  
Stamped on back of share

We also sell the best GASOLINE ENGINES at the lowest prices. Write for Catalogue. We have a few special bargains as follows:

20 H.P. Portable Flour City Engine	\$ 400.00
30 H.P. Stover Tractor Engine	1000.00
16 H.P. Stover Portable Engine	300.00
Above are Second-Hand but in First-Class Condition	
25 H.P. Stover Portable Engine (new)	1000.00
8 Furrow Engine Breaker, Big Dutchman Plow (new)	300.00
8 H.P. Stationary "Brandon" Gasoline Engine (Shop worn)	150.00

Write for Particulars and Catalogue

**THE CANADIAN STOVER GASOLINE ENGINE CO.**  
Brandon :: Manitoba

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



These Honest,  
Time-Tried  
Ingredients—

are the bulwark  
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QUALITY

In RAMSAY PAINT you get the most accurate and thorough combination of approved raw materials. Master painters will tell you no better materials exist. Your own good judgment will tell you that scientific machine mixing is superior to guess-work and "hand paddling."

Specify Ramsay for your next big job—and for the odd jobs you do yourself get the right Ramsay finish. Splendid service from the local Ramsay dealer or write the manufacturers. (2)

**A. RAMSAY & SON CO. (Established 1842) MONTREAL, Que.**

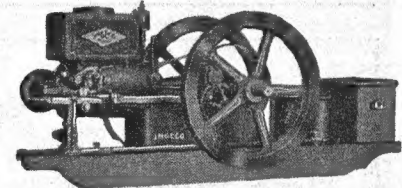
The Long Looked For Has Come! It is Here! Cheap Power for the Farm!

### The "Ingeco" Throttling Governor Kerosene Engine

IT APPEALED TO US—IT WILL  
APPEAL TO YOU!

If you really want the best engine value in this country, this engine will surely appeal to you.

This is not a Gasoline Engine with a Kerosene Attachment, it is a Kerosene Engine, designed to burn Kerosene. Operates with Kerosene and is economical on Kerosene.



We guarantee consumption of Kerosene with "INGECO" ENGINES not to exceed in quantity what it takes of Gasoline to operate a Gasoline Engine. Think of the saving in dollars in one year.

An "INGECO" ENGINE will deliver 100 per cent. service. It will come up to your fullest expectation as to power, reliability and durability. Besides, its operating cost is very low, which is an important item at the present cost of fuel. Its simplicity of construction and accessibility make it easy to take care of. All parts are made from jigs, and replacement is readily made.

The "INGECO" ENGINE is designed and constructed to give satisfactory service under all conditions and always delivers its full rating with an abundance of power to spare. We have such a range in sizes and styles that space does not permit us to quote prices. If interested, write us for circulars fully describing. Made in sizes 1½ to 7,000 H.P. Tank Cooled, Hopper Cooled, Air Cooled, Horizontal and Vertical, Portable and Stationary. Canadian Distributors—

**Burridge-Cooper Co., Limited, Winnipeg, Man., and Regina, Sask.**

Address Enquiries to Winnipeg Office



## Prince Albert Flour Mills

MANUFACTURERS of HIGH-GRADE FLOUR. Ask for our "New Era" Brand, every sack guaranteed to give satisfaction. Special Prices in carload lots to the Grain Growers' Associations. Write for prices on Flour and Feed.

**Prince Albert Flour Mills, Prince Albert, Sask.**

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HEAD OFFICES AND NINE BRANCHES IN TORONTO  
JAMES MASON, General Manager

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You can always reach your money that is on deposit with the Home Bank. If you are out of Town send back your passbook, and a cheque for the amount you want—to the Home Bank. The money will be returned to you by next mail, with your passbook.

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# Co-operation is Assisting One Another



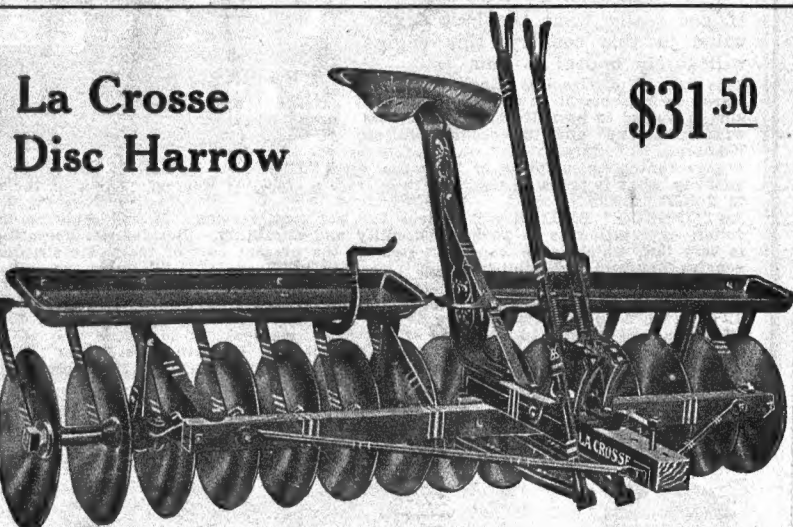
\$64.00

La Crosse Foot-Lift Gang Plough

THE PLOUGH WITH A DOUBLE LEVERAGE FOOT-LIFT. EASIEST OF ALL FOOT-LIFTS. WHY?

In the construction of this Sulky there have been retained many of the unique and exclusive features of the Defiance Riding Plough, which has for years stood as the highest type of the art of plough-making. In addition, new features have been added that are not to be found on any other gang plough, making it the most practical and efficient gang plough on earth.

Price, F.O.B. Winnipeg ..... \$64.00



La Crosse Disc Harrow

\$31.50

The success of the disc harrow depends largely upon how well it will work in all kinds of soil in all circumstances. With a view to making the "La Crosse" the best and most satisfactory disc harrow made, we have equipped it with our famous cleaners, known as THE ROCKING SCRAPERS, enabling this harrow to be used in wet weather and moist soils when, with other scrapers, the disc harrow could not be used.

Price, F.O.B. Winnipeg ..... \$31.50



Farm Wagons

\$79.35

Here is the Abingdon Wagon recognized as one of the best manufactured anywhere. It is built of select-stock hickory and white oak. 3 1/2 x 10, 3 in. tire, complete with trees, neckyoke and spring seat, with 28 in. box. Weight 1,150 lbs.

Price, F.O.B. Winnipeg ..... \$79.35

The GGG Co. is the pioneer Co-operative Company in Western Canada. "The Farmers' Own Company" will not only handle your grain and guarantee you highest market prices, but is in a position to give you the best money-saving value in

## Farm Implements

Lumber, Coal, Flour, Feed, Etc.

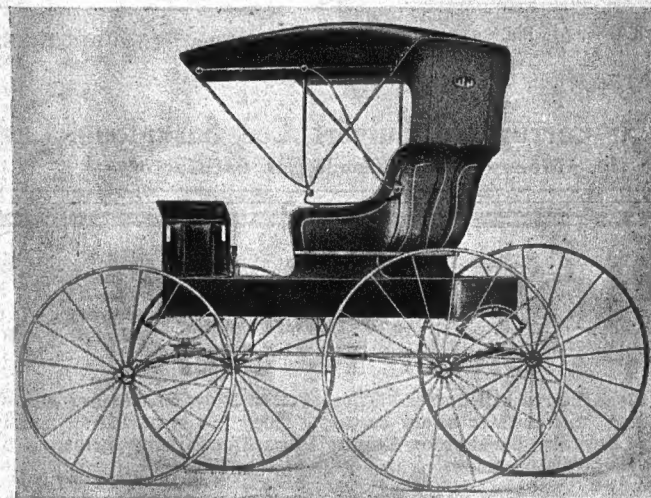
Look at the values on this page and note the fact that these goods are all guaranteed.

The desire of The GGG Co. is not to crush competition but to assist all Western farmers to buy at factory prices plus the bare cost of handling. Service guaranteed.

Write at once for particulars, and send in your orders, as quick deliveries can now be made in Wagons, Buggies and Tillage Tools.

Machinery Department The GGG Co. Ltd.

## Hercules Buggies



Top Buggy No. 106—Body, Hercules patent bent panel, round cornered body with natural wood floor, 23 x 56 in. Seat, wood automobile, 31 1/2 x 18 in. across top of cushion. Gear, axles, 15-16 in., wide washer bearing; two oil reservoirs, making it self-lubricating. 37 in. French head and French point springs; 12 in. grooved full wrought rear king bolt fifth wheel. Wheels, Sarven's patent, 7-8 in. screwed rims; 39-43 in.; 5-16 in. tyres. Top, four bow, curved bow sockets; leather quarters and stays; heavy rubber duck proof and back curtain; heavy side curtains; wool faced head lining; shifting rail easily removed together with top. Painting, body, plain black; gear, brewster green; option of black or carmine; trimmings, leather, with embossed fall and facing, or all wool cloth; spring cushions and back; long rubber mat; curved top, braced leather dash, padded; storm apron and covered panel boot. Shafts, select hickory, triple braced and well ironed. Leather trimmed; Bradley couplers. Can furnish wood cap, bike gear, with 37-41 in. wheels. Price, F.O.B. Winnipeg ..... \$83.40

Three-Quarter Platform Democrat, No. 034 ..... 73.45

Hercules Runabout, No. K 13 ..... 54.00

Top Buggy, No. K 1 ..... 69.00

Top Buggy, No. K 6 ..... 74.00

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